

Ozal flies to Saudi Arabia

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Turgut Ozal flew to Saudi Arabia Saturday for Gulf crisis talks, the semi-official Anatolian news agency said. Ozal will also visit the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Egypt and Syria during a five-day tour of Arab states opposed to Iraq. "The main purpose of my trip is to improve bilateral relations with these countries and hold talks especially on Turkey's political and economic relations with them," Ozal told reporters before his departure. The Turkish leader will relay his country's views on the Gulf crisis, his spokesman Kaya Topcu said Friday. Turkey, the only NATO member country bordering Iraq, has an estimated 100,000 troops along its border with Iraq and parliament has empowered the government to send forces to the Gulf if necessary. Turkey has named former Finance Minister Ahmet Kartalci Alptemocin as its new foreign minister. Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut said Alptemocin, 50, and a mechanical engineer by training, would succeed Ali Bozer. Bozer, a former law professor, resigned earlier Friday because of an apparent rift with Ozal over his virtual exclusion from the handling of Gulf policy.

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Iraq to allow Red Cross role in food

AMMAN (J.T.) — An official of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society said Saturday Baghdad was prepared to allow the Geneva-based Red Cross League supervise distribution of food and medicine to foreigners trapped in Iraq. "The Iraqi Red Crescent is ready to coordinate with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to guarantee giving food and medicine to foreign nationals in Iraq," Ameed Abdul Hameed told the Jordan news agency, Petra. Abdul Hameed is head of the Iraqi Red Crescent's international affairs department. He said a precedent was set last month when the Indian Red Cross Society and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society oversaw distribution of food and medicine shipped to needy Indians in Iraq and Kuwait. "This is a successful example of how we could jointly work," Abdul Hameed told Petra after attending a conference in Amman.

King, Saddam exchange messages

Aziz: Gulf crisis in phase of reassessment and reconsideration

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

The King's talks with Aziz also dealt with talks between Iraqi and European leaders and President Saddam Hussein on the latest developments in the Gulf crisis. The Iraqi foreign minister, Tareq Aziz, who delivered the message, said he was taking back a reply message from the King to President Saddam.

In an arrival statement, Aziz said the Gulf crisis had entered a new phase of "reconsideration and reassessment" of positions that Iraq, while seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis, should bear in mind the "aggressive intentions" of the United States and Israel.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, which reported the King's meeting with Aziz, did not give details. But Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said Aziz's visit was part of continued consultations between Jordan and Iraq over the Gulf crisis.

"We in Iraq are still looking for a comprehensive and just peace that safeguards the rights (of

Arabs) and eliminates the core of the Middle East crises," he said. "The unjust sanctions that have been taken against Iraq have their implications," he said.

But if those powers who were behind those sanctions wanted those sanctions and the embargo to squeeze Iraq and to (undermine) the decision, the resolution of the Iraqi people for resistance, they are wrong," he said. "The Iraqi people is one of the most ancient of nations and peoples in the world. It has survived for 5,000 years; it has survived wars and a lot of hard situations and it has survived and we will survive. (We are not going to) kneel under the pressure of the big powers."

Aziz's visit also followed a call by King Hassan of Morocco for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait if the international community agreed to deal with the Arab-Israeli conflict at the same time.

"Leave by the main door with honour since you have already linked the Israeli-Arab question with the Gulf crisis," King Hassan told the Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and King Hussein.



His Majesty King Hussein Saturday receives Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

The King's visit also followed a call by King Hassan of Morocco for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait if the international community agreed to deal with the Arab-Israeli conflict at the same time.

Aziz said his latest trip to Jordan was part of constant consultations "between King Hussein and President Saddam." Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadhan held talks in Amman Oct. 3 with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and King Hussein.

Iraq has linked a settlement in the Gulf crisis to a wider Middle East settlement.

Aziz said his latest trip to Jordan was part of constant consultations "between King Hussein and President Saddam."

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadhan held talks in Amman Oct. 3 with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and King Hussein.

The King expressed deep satisfaction with and pride in the manner in which the Jordanian people exercise the democratic process and the general practices within the framework of public freedoms.

The King emphasised total confidence that the national character which is under preparation

King voices deep pride in Jordan's national cohesion

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday presided over a Cabinet meeting during which a general review was made of the most important events in the Middle East in general, especially those in the occupied Arab territories, the Gulf and Lebanon.

The domestic situation in Jordan was reviewed and in this regard the King commended the cohesion displayed by the various sectors of the Jordanian people who have maintained a strong unity in the face of crises.

The King directed the government to take whatever steps needed to protect the Jordanian society and to support the armed forces by speeding up the expansion of the People's Army's activities to enable all citizens to exercise their role in defending their homeland and future.

Referring to the events in Jerusalem last Monday, the King said that Jordan was determined to extend support for the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights in freedom and in liberating themselves from occupation and building their independent state in Palestine.

The King urged the government to take whatever is necessary at the international level to guarantee security and protection for the Palestinian people and to enable them to regain their rights.

On the Gulf crisis, the King said it was of concern to all Arabs and Muslims in the world. Therefore, there is an urgent need for a peaceful settlement, ensuring the security for the Arab Nation so that it can contribute towards the new world order which is being formulated and one that can end all regional disputes in a fair manner.

The King asked the government to pursue efforts towards overcoming obstacles facing Jordan and to press ahead with plans to resolve all problems facing Jordan under the present critical circumstances.

Iraqi children denounce Bush and Thatcher

Combined agency dispatches

BAGHDAD — Thousands of Iraqi children demonstrated with empty milk bottles and burned effigies of U.S. President George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher outside their Baghdad embassies Saturday.

The demonstration, during which the children also burned British and American flags and delivered letters to the embassies protesting "the economic siege imposed by the U.S. and its allies against the Iraqi children," took place on Iraq's National Children's Day.

The children, between five and 12, called for the lifting of sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

Two separate marches converged on the embassies, denouncing Bush and cheering Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

The children, estimated by witnesses to number tens of thousands, also carried Iraqi and Palestinian flags and pictures of Saddam. Some held roses and olive branches.

The demonstrations were organised by student unions, schools and women's groups. They followed Saddam's open message on Friday in which he held Western leaders responsible for the deaths of many children from lack of food or medicine.

"It strengthens a known Arab perception that to the United States and its Western allies, Arab blood is less important than the oil they want to control," he said.

Qasem expressed hope that an envoy of the U.N. secretary-

(Continued on page 5)

Jordan: Resolution on massacre a good start

Aziz says U.N. moves reflect double standards

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Saturday described a U.N. Security Council resolution on Monday's massacre of Palestinians in Jerusalem as good start, but said "we have to remain alert and should benefit from the Security Council's reaction with regard to the Middle East region's issues over the past week."

Qasem, replying to reporters' questions after seeing off Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz who paid a short visit to Amman, said it was the first time that Israel was sanctioned by the Security Council since 1982 but "the condemnation was late to come."

Qasem stressed the importance for the council to deal with one standard and one criteria with regard to the region's questions so that comprehensive peace and justice can be established.

Qasem expressed hope that an

(Continued on page 5)

PLO disappointed with U.N. resolution

Combined agency dispatches

TUNIS — The Palestine Central Council (PCC) demanded Saturday that the Israeli-occupied territories be placed under international protection and urged escalation of the Palestinian uprisings.

"It's essential to furnish the intifada with all the political and financial means needed so that it can be intensified and overcome various obstacles," the council said.

The 90-member council concluded an emergency meeting late Thursday, but did not issue its final communiqué until Saturday. It was published by Wafa, the Palestinian news agency.

The council also said a solution to the Gulf crisis must be coupled with serious action on the Palestinian problem.

The statement endorsed Iraq's

(Continued on page 5)

Text of U.N. resolution on Jerusalem massacre

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Following is the text of a Security Council resolution adopted late Friday and an accompanying statement from the president of the council. The vote on the resolution was unanimous.

The Security Council.

RECALLING its Resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) REAFFIRMING that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the

right to security for all states in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

TAKING into consideration the statement of the secretary-general relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the council by the president on 12 October, 1990:

1. Expresses alarm at the violence which took place on 8 October at Haram Al Sharif and other holy places of Jerusalem resulting in over 20 Palestinian deaths and the injury of more than 150 people, including Palestinian civi-

lans and innocent worshippers,

2. Condemns especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces resulting in injuries and loss of human life.

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. Requests, in connection with the decision of the secretary-general to send a mission to the region, which the council welcomes, that he submit a

report to it before the end of October 1990 containing his findings and conclusions and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission.

Following is an accompanying statement from Security Council President David Hannay of Britain:

"In the informal consultations of members of the council which led up to the consideration of this draft resolution, the principal responsibility for ensuring the protection of the Palestinians rested with the occupying power, namely Israel."

sending to the region would be to look into the circumstances surrounding the recent tragic events in Jerusalem and other similar developments in the occupied territories, and to submit by the 24 October 1990 a report containing findings and recommendations to the council on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation. He recalled, however, that under the Fourth Geneva Convention, the principal responsibility for ensuring the protection of the Palestinians rested with the occupying power, namely Israel."

Walsh defends keeping back secrets

WASHINGTON (R) — The top U.S. prosecutor said Friday that he stood by his controversial decision to withhold secret information from the Iran-contra criminal case against a former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) official, a move that scuttled the case.

Attorney general Dick Thornburgh last year blocked the disclosure of the classified national security information in the case against Joseph Fernandez, a former CIA station chief in Costa Rica.

Fernandez worked closely with former White House aide Oliver North in setting up an airstrip for the clandestine arms supply network for the Nicaraguan contras in 1985-86, when Congress had outlawed U.S. military assistance to the rebels.

"There is now a shortage of these items because of the sieges imposed by Bush and the Zionists, and we are doing what we can to alleviate the shortages. But the shortages are less harmful than what Bush wants for you," the Iraqi leader said.

Fernandez was charged with four counts of obstruction and lying to his superiors at the CIA and to the Tower commission appointed by then-president Ronald Reagan in 1986 to investigate the scandal involving the use, or profits from sales of arms to Iraq to buy weapons for the rebels.

"He wants to enslave you, after enslaving your fathers and mothers. He wants to control your present in order to be able to control your future," he said.

"We can cope, but what's most important is our pride and dignity," he said.

Iraqi authorities have said there is a milk shortage, but Western journalists who have visited Baghdad recently saw stores well stocked with milk.

Saddam said that world leaders who gathered in New York to mark International Children's Day Oct. 3 were responsible for the "tragedies of hunger and death" among children worldwide.

"The \$20 billion said to have been spent so far in the troops build-up in the Gulf is the sort of money these leaders said they lacked in order to put an end to these tragedies," Saddam said.

Saddam: U.S. trying to enslave Iraqi children

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has told his country's children that U.S. President George Bush was trying to enslave them and their parents through the United Nations economic blockade.

In a speech marking the Iraqi National Children's Day, Saddam urged the children to bear with candy and milk shortages caused by the embargo, imposed following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

"I know that you like sweets despite the harm they cause to your beautiful teeth, and that the younger among you live on imported milk," Saddam said in the speech, read by an announcer on government-run television and radio, and monitored in Nicosa.

"There is now a shortage of these items because of the sieges imposed by Bush and the Zionists, and we are doing what we can to alleviate the shortages. But the shortages are less harmful than what Bush wants for you," the Iraqi leader said.

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Millions of Iranians mourn

Palestinians killed by Israelis

NICOSIA (AP) — Millions of international condoleezza chanted "Death to America" and "Death to Israel" as Radical Iranian leaders consider Israel and the United States arch-enemies of the Islamic Republic, and Israel Washington's puppet in the Mideast.

But within Iran Rafsanjani is considered a pragmatist who wants to tone down his country's revolutionary fervor and mend ties with the West to attract investment and technology.

His diatribe was aimed at appeasing hardliners excluded from elections to a key constitutional body earlier this week.

Calling for unity among Muslims to prevent such incidents, Rafsanjani said: "If the world of Islam is united, at least on immediate problems, these kinds of things will never happen."

The one billion Muslims of the world... with their vast oil and gas reserves, have a great weapon in their possession, which no other weapon can match. But the world of Islam does not use this," Rafsanjani said.

To placate the bitter radicals, Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Rafsanjani's political ally, Thursday called for the nationwide day of mourning.

In his sermon, broadcast by the radio, Rafsanjani called the Monday shootings in Jerusalem "one of the ugliest scenes in the history of the crimes of this regime, and a shame for human society."

The incident, in which 150 Palestinians were injured, has brought international criticism of the Israeli government.

The shootings occurred after hundreds of Palestinians attacked Jewish worshippers on the Haram Al Sharif.

Rafsanjani lambasted the superpowers for what he said was their apathy towards "these crimes."

"Although the Zionists killed and wounded hundreds of Muslims... and took their hacked bodies to the graveyards, the global powers have shown no reaction against these crimes of the Zionist regime," Rafsanjani said.

He expressed outrage that the Israeli action was not universally condemned, while Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait prompted an

Assassin's bullet common form of protest in Egypt

By William C. Mann
The Associated Press

CAIRO — The assassin's bullet and other forms of political violence have been frequently used tools of protest in Egypt this century.

Mostly the mayhem has been in the cause of Egyptian and Arab nationalism or Islamic extremism. Muslim fanatics fired the bullets that killed President Anwar Sadat and seven people with him on a military viewing stand in 1981.

Since 1910, when a nationalist liquidated Prime Minister Butros Ghali, violence motivated by politics has killed at least 30 government ministers, prominent Egyptians and Britons and ordinary civilians.

In 1985, a Egyptian border police sergeant in the Sinai killed seven Israelis because he said they spied for their government.

Egyptian authorities said the

latest episode, Friday's death of the parliament speaker on a Nile-side Cairo street, could have been perpetrated either by nationalists or religious zealots.

But they note the Gulf crisis has thrown a new variable into the formula that normally concocts home-grown assassins. Egypt led Arab opposition to Iraq's takeover of Kuwait. Pro-Iraq could have killed Rifaat Al Mahiouji, speaker of the People's Assembly and second to President Hosni Mubarak in the official hierarchy, and three security men.

"One possibility is an outside operation, but the gangs for these operations are under control," said Abdul Halim Musa, the country's top police minister.

But when Musa reported last week the arrest of more than 35 alleged agents sent by Iraq to assassinate and cause general upset, he admitted that others remained on the loose.

He said they would be caught, but no further arrests have been announced.

Another possible instigator of Friday's four motorcycle-riding assassins, who escaped, "are our brothers of the gamma-ma," Musa said. The word, Arabic for "groups," denotes violence-prone Muslim activist organisation.

It would be a great improvement in their effectiveness as extremists compared with other outings in recent years. Muslim extremists were blamed for a bomb ambush last year that missed then-Interior Minister Zaki Badr. They shot at two former interior ministers and a government magazine editor in 1987. Only ex-Minister Abu Basha was hurt seriously.

Musa did not mention a third possibility: Egypt's revolution. The government claims to have destroyed that Arab nationalist group. But the attack had some earmarks

of four Egypt's revolution forays in the mid-1980s that killed two Israelis and left six Israeli and American diplomats wounded.

It also resembled in several ways an assault on an Israeli tour bus last February by men speaking Arabic with Palestinian accents. They trailed the bus from the Israel border, through Sinai and into mainland Egypt, ran it off the road, climbed aboard and sprayed automatic rifle fire into the holidaymakers. Nine died.

A roster of the century's assassination victims in Egypt shows a diverse group.

Sixteen were Israelis: the two tourist groups and two staff members of Israel's Cairo embassy.

Two were British diplomats: Sir Lee Stack, governor-general of Sudan, shot down by an Egyptian nationalist in 1924 with Egypt's army commander; and Lord Moyne of

the wealthy Irish Guinness brewing clan, by Jewish terrorists in 1944. Moyne's murderers escaped on a bicycle, were caught by an Egyptian policeman and hanged four months later. Only in 1975 did Sadat return their bodies to Israel, where they were mourned as heroes and buried beside founders of the state.

Ghal and two other officials were shot for collaborating with Egypt's British occupiers in the first half-century. One was Prime Minister Ahmad Maher, slain on the floor of parliament for giving in to British demands and declaring war on Germany in the early 1940s. And Sadat was said to have joined the conspiracy that led to the assassination of Finance Minister Amin Osman in 1946.

The fusillade missed. Nasser, incensed, banned the organisation, executed six members and arrested thousands, many of whom were tortured.

waiting for an elevator in the Interior Ministry.

The fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood, founded 20 years earlier in Egypt, was blamed. Shortly afterwards, its supreme guide, Sheikh Hassan Al Banna, was cut down on downtown Cairo's Ramses Street, allegedly by Egyptian government gunmen.

The Brotherhood also figured in the century's most unsuccessful assassination attempt.

In 1954, Brotherhood member Mahmoud Abdul Latif fired at Jamal Abdul Nasser, republican Egypt's first president, as he spoke from the same Alexandria balcony where two years later he would proclaim nationalisation of the Suez Canal.

The fusillade missed. Nasser, incensed, banned the organisation, executed six members and arrested thousands, many of whom were tortured.

Jordan Electricity Authority ... 815615
Electric Power Company ... 634381
AQABA: Queen Alia Int'l Airport ... 08-53200

EMERGENCIES
Civil Defence Department 061111
Civil Defence Immediate Response 630341
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 627777
Fire Brigade 882268
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 603800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage Complaints 897467
Amman Municipality Complaints 777101
Telephone Information (director's assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 010230
Cable and Telephone Repair 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 680100

HOSPITALS
AMMAN: Jordanian Medical Centre 813812/32
Medical University, Amman 644281/6
Al-Balad Maternity, J. Ann 644281/6
Jabal Amman Maternity 542363
Mahmud, J. Ann 631440
Palmerine, Shmeissani 6641714
Shmeissani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 528455
Al-Masher Hospital 6672279
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/57
Al-Ahli, Abdali 666146/66
Italian, Al-Mohajreen 777101/3
Al-Basir, J. Arafat 775111/26
Army, Marwa 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA: Zarqa Govt. Hospital 09983323
Zarqa National Hospital 09991071
The Star Hospital 09986732

ARRIVALS
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
12:49 Doha (Q) 032/270075
13:00 London (U) 02/247100
13:00 Rome (A) 02/270075
13:00 Larnaca (C) 02/247100
13:28 Jakarta (S) 02/247100
13:30 Cairo (E) 02/247100
14:30 Dubai (U) 02/247100
14:30 Frankfurt (L) 02/247100
14:35 Beirut (M) 02/247100
22:45 Athens (G) 02/247100

DEPARTURES
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
12:49 Tunis, Casablanca (R) 02/247100
12:49 London (U) 02/247100
12:49 Istanbul (R) 02/247100
12:49 Paris, Rome (U) 02/247100
12:49 Cairo (E) 02/247100
12:49 Jakarta (S) 02/247100
12:49 Tokyo (U) 02/247100
12:49 Seoul (K) 02/247100
12:49 Manila (M) 02/247100
12:49 Bangkok (T) 02/247100
12:49 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (R) 02/247100
12:49 Okta, Japan (R) 02/247100
12:49 Jeddah, Suas (R) 02/247100
12:49 Doha (Q) 02/247100
12:49 Larnaca (C) 02/247100
12:49 Radish (R) 02/247100
12:49 Sage (M) 02/247100
12:49 Cairo (E) 02/247100
12:49 Sweet melon (U) 02/247100
12:49 Tomatoes (L) 02/247100
14:30 Tripoli (L) 02/247100

MARKET PRICES
Upper/lower price in fils per kg.
Apple 650 / 500
Banana 500 / 450
Banana (Minuman) 450 / 400
Cabbage 340 / 300
Carrot 120 / 80
Cauliflower 250 / 200
Corn 200 / 160
Cucumber (large) 100 / 60
Cucumber (small) 180 / 120
Dates 450 / 400
Eggplant 200 / 150
Figs 500 / 300
Garlic 900 / 600
Grape 340 / 300
Lemon 200 / 150
Mallow 120 / 80
Marrow (large) 200 / 150
Marrow (small) 200 / 150
Onion (dry) 200 / 150
Orange 550 / 500
Olive 380 / 300
Peach 600 / 500
Pepper (hot) 120 / 80
Pepper (sweet) 350 / 200
Potato 350 / 200
Radish 150 / 100
Sage 550 / 500
Cairo (M) 240 / 200
Sweet melon 240 / 200
Watermelon 150 / 100

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy and winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Dr. Ali Al-Sa'asah (—)
Al-Sa'asah's pharmacy (963/38)

Controversial donation may put Grindlays Bank on boycott list

By Sami Afieh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Whether the branches of Grindlays Bank, which belongs to the Australia and New Zealand banking group ANZ, would continue to work in the Arab World is a subject of discussion on the agenda this week in a regular meeting of the Arab liaison officers for the boycott of Israel which opened Saturday in Damascus.

In a memorandum to the regional liaison officers' meeting, the Arab League said that the Australian-based ANZ Grindlays had contributed over \$100,000 to the Zionist movement in Australia to celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel.

Based on a request from the state of Palestine, the Arab League called on the regional officers at the Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel — who meet every six months — to take the proper decision on whether Grindlays Bank should be added to the Arab boycott list according to resolution 4 passed at the 27th session of the regional officers.

The resolution stipulates: "To study the case of everyone who donates money, even if only once — in small or large amounts — to Zionist organizations or for Israel's interests... and to take the necessary measures according to the

boycott principles and regulations."

The Arab League memorandum, which was made available to the Jordan Times, said that the bank had denied to the Jordanian Regional Boycott Office that it had any relations with Israel that would violate the general principles of the Arab boycott.

"But the bank did not provide detailed information on its relationship with Israel according to the specific regulations of the boycott office concerning foreign banks because no request was made to that effect at the time," the memo stated.

According to the document, the Arab League had learned from ANZ Grindlays Bank Regional Office in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in Dubai that the headquarters of the bank had donated money to a Jewish society in Australia as part of charity contributions made to other societies in other parts of the world, including the Arab World.

According to informed sources who insisted on anonymity, the Palestine ambassador to the UAE had asked ANZ Grindlays there to contribute a donation to Arab charity societies "to prove the good intentions of the bank" after he learned that it had made the donation to the Zionist movement in Australia.

The sources said that the bank in Australia rejected this suggestion and reported that

the money donation to the Zionist movement was made to "please the Jewish clients in Australia."

The Arab League memorandum said that it did not make any political statements or supported any political activities, adding that the bank had made previous contributions to the international Red Crescent Society and to refugees.

It added that the UAE branch suggested that the boycott office did not discuss the Australian bank because it did not have any relations with Israel that contradicted the regulations of the boycott of the Jewish state.

A lawyer informed on this case said that the bank could face being added to the boycott list if taken in accordance with article 2 of the unified law for the boycott of Israel.

The article stipulates that "every natural or juristic person shall be prohibited from concluding, directly or indirectly, any agreement with organisations or persons residing in Israel or carrying its citizenship or working for Israel or working for their own interest wherever they may reside if the subject matter of such an agreement consists of commercial transactions or financial dealings or any other dealing of whatever nature."

The Arab Boycott Regional Office in Amman refused comment on the matter.

Oil from shale — a feasible project

By Nur Sati
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In recent years Jordan has been concentrating on the exploration of oil and gas in various areas throughout the Kingdom. Officials say that the abundance in oil shale could last well over 1,000 years when it is converted to oil.

40 billion metric tonnes of oil shale are said to be lying on the surface of Jordan's soil, and of that amount, four billion metric tonnes of recoverable oil and other valuable by-products of oil shale are estimated to be extractable, specialists say.

According to National Resources Authority (NRA), oil shale was not extracted and transformed into oil in the past because of a setback in investment.

Mohammad Abu Ajamieh, director general of NRA and technical advisor to the minister of energy says: "we found that to set up investment for a commercial or industrial plant based on 50,000 barrels per day production, the capital for investment would register some \$1.5 billion."

He said that there were other obstacles that delayed the project, namely "the number of critics in oil rich countries, who do not agree with processing oil shale as a source of oil."

Ajamieh added that in previous years Jordan was undergoing two projects and the priority was given to the exploration of oil and gas while the oil shale was ranked second in the priority chart. "With the low oil prices, oil shale processing was not as feasible as it is now," he said.

Because of the high prices of oil many countries would be ready to produce oil from oil shale, officials believe. At a time when Jordan is faced with harsh cutbacks in the use of oil, Jordan's prospect of becoming

self-sufficient in oil is important.

According to Ajamieh, this project is feasible because most of the oil shale found in Jordan is shallow, which makes mining costs much less than for phosphates, for example. "All it takes is to beat the oil shale which is not a difficult process."

Although the investment capital (of \$1.5 billion) is a large sum of money, in the long-term it will prove to be cheaper for Jordan, Ajamieh says.

Oil shale is a sedimentary rock rich in kerogen and contains organic matter (kerogen mainly). When it is heated to about 500 degrees, kerogen, the rock yields oil, gas and carbon residues.

According to Ajamieh, the organic matter that accumulated at the bottom of the seas and lakes was covered by inorganic deposits such as salts and clays.

During the process of burial, heat and pressure gradually transformed the organic matter into kerogen and upon induction the rock turned into oil shale.

However, the heat and pressure that caused the change from organic matter into kerogen was insufficient to form crude oil. "But now we can complete what nature failed to do and that is to add heat." In other words, had oil shale been settled deeper into the earth, Jordan would have been an "oil producing country," Ajamieh said.

A study conducted by NRA found that oil shale deposits in the country are very rich and one of the best in the world. Ajamieh affirms that about 10 percent by weight (of a rock of oil shale) is recoverable. NRA officials also say that oil shale is considered the only source of sulphur in the country.

A NRA study reveals that out of 50,000 tonnes of oil

shale, 40,000 tonnes of elemental sulphur can be produced. But the significance of oil shale does not end here.

The ash of the oil shale, says Ajamieh, "because it is mainly carbonate, can be ready cink for the cement industry."

However cheap the cement would be for Jordan, "it has not been processed because two cement plants are already at work and it takes too much to start a third plant based on oil shale," Ajamieh asserts.

There seems to be a two-sided feeling towards the prospects of processing oil shale whereby critics suggest that water is an important factor in the processing stages and thus the availability is not there. But Ajamieh says that it depends on the process. NRA studies show that by using a water cooling system some 20 million cubic metres of water per year are needed for a complex of 50,000 barrels per day, including the upgrading plant.

Although salt water cannot be used, "neither is the water for agricultural and domestic purposes used," Ajamieh says. "What we use is brackish water." In another study, based on air cooling systems, it was found that the water that was required could be reduced to five million cubic metres per year.

Officials and economists alike are optimistic at the prospect of processing oil shale, expressing hope that foreign investment could be made and stations could be set up, especially now that Saudi Arabia cut off oil supplies to Jordan and the Kingdom has to rely on other sources of oil from another country. But, with worldwide crude oil depletion, oil shale will become the best substitute for oil and a source of energy, specialists say. "It is a matter of time and economics," Ajamieh said.

The programme, which is being organised in cooperation with Al Hussein refugee camp youth club, entails the official opening of the club in Jabal Hussein to be followed by a candle-procession, the opening of an exhibition displaying Amnesty International's leaflet and books and publications on human rights.

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Amnesty organises week-long programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — The human rights organisation Amnesty International is organising a week-long programme in Jordan starting Tuesday Oct. 16, 1990 to focus on human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories and to orient the public on the role of Amnesty International in general and the events in the occupied Arab lands in particular.

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the opening of an exhibition displaying Amnesty International's leaflet and books and publications on human rights.

A ministry official told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that normally health centres in various governorates refer cases to the Jordan University Hospital and other hospitals, and arrangements are made for patients re-

Audit Bureau takes steps to reinforce energy conservation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Audit Bureau Saturday announced that it would assign special cars to patrol streets on Thursdays and Fridays to ensure that no government-owned vehicles are used on those particular days when all government departments are closed.

Audit Bureau Director General Hashem Al Dabbas said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that bureau employees will be entrusted with the task of reporting in writing to Prime Minister Mudar Badran about vehicles that have been found on the streets during the two-day weekend introduced this week in the Kingdom.

The prime minister, in a stern circular to all government offices last week, warned against using government-owned vehicles at weekends and said that strict penalties would be imposed on violators.

The ban on the use of government-owned vehicles was one of a series of government measures announced recently to try to reduce energy and fuel spending in the country.

One of the measures was the introduction of a two-day weekend for all government departments and offices which went into force as of Saturday Oct. 13, 1990. Under the new measure, government offices open at 7:45 a.m. and close at 3:15 p.m., with the exception of a number of government departments whose nature of duty requires a different arrangement.

When the new measures were announced the government said it would help save the country at least 20 per cent of its present oil bill, particularly in light of the dramatic rise in oil prices.

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director General Mohammad Saeed Arafeh was quoted as saying that the government's measures are bound to save the country some 3550 tonnes of fuel needed to produce electricity.

Jordanian goes on hunger strike

AMMAN (J.T.) — As Jordan continues to witness sit-ins and protest marches in solidarity with the Palestinian people involved in a struggle against the occupation authorities, at least one man has decided to go on hunger strike to express his backing for the Palestinian struggle.

Mohammad Hassan Al Nahas, who is staging a sit-in at the King Abdullah the Martyr Mosque in Abdali, Amman, said that he had decided to go without food for an indefinite period of time to show his support for those resisting the Israeli occupation of Palestine and to back the Iraqi people now facing a U.S.-led embargo.

Al Nahas' hunger strike which began Saturday morning followed

about 2,000 women staged a sit-in at the Amman office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Shmeisani Friday to express support for the Arab people of Palestine.

Al Nahas was reported to be raising slogans demanding that President Bush withdraw his forces from the Arabian peninsula and end the foreign forces blockade on Iraq and its children.

He demanded that a blockade should instead be imposed on Israel for murder of innocent Palestinians under its rule.

According to sources at the Ministry of Education, many measures were taken by officials to absorb the enormous number of newcomers into the Jordanian educational system.

"We have extended all kinds of help to the new students by providing the necessary spaces, furniture, school books, and teachers," Director of Education and Educational Supervision Khaled Al-Sheikh told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

"The new students are treated like any other Jordanian student in regard to their acceptance and academic performance," Al-Sheikh said.

Students with failing grades were given a grace period of almost two months that ended in October 6, to sit for the make-up exam.

Asked about school capacities and their ability to absorb the high number of newcomers, Al-Sheikh said that schools were working at their

full capacities. "Some schools, with classes that had a small number of students, were made to absorb higher numbers. In other schools new sections were opened and in other cases, when the schools could not absorb the students, new spaces were built to accommodate the students," Al-Sheikh said.

He also added that as a last resort, some schools took on different shifts in order to keep up with the increasing numbers of students entering the Kingdom.

"This process has cost us millions of dinars, but it is something that we have to do to help our Arab brethren," Al-Sheikh said.

Asked about the actual number of students who enrolled in Jordanian schools, Al-Sheikh said that the numbers are not accurate, "because we are still receiving new students."

As for the students who enrolled in universities, Al-Sheikh said that not more than one hundred students registered in each university.

AMMAN (Petra) — A senior Canadian government official held talks in Amman Saturday with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and said later that attention was focused on the situation in the Gulf and the Middle East regions.

Raymond Chretien, assistant secretary general at the Canadian Foreign Ministry, said in a statement after the meeting that his current visit to Jordan was within the framework of Canada's efforts to discover the situation in the occupied Arab lands and the latest massacre of the worshippers at Al Aqsa Mosque, Chretien said that the Canadian foreign minister had strongly condemned Israeli authorities' use of force.

He said that Canada had contributed towards the adoption by the Security Council of its latest resolution condemning Israel's practices in the occupied Arab lands.

He said that Canada's stand vis-a-vis Israel's brutal practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab lands and the latest massacre of the worshippers at Al Aqsa Mosque, Chretien said that the Canadian foreign minister had strongly condemned Israeli authorities' use of force.

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New radicalism seen endangering democracy in Mideast

By M. S. Jaspersen
USA

WASHINGTON — Robin Wright said she sees "cumulative trends" which "indicate the threat of new wave of radicalism that will survive whatever happens over Iraq's invasion of Kuwait," in the keynote address at the annual Middle East Institute Conference October 12.

Wright, a Los Angeles Times correspondent, spoke on "New Realities in the Middle East."

That trend towards radicalism, she added, will "be a disruptive force far beyond the Gulf" and will "endanger the experiment with democracy in the region."

Wright, the author of "Sacred Rage: the Wrath of Militant Islam," and "The Name of God," has reported from over 60 countries, most recently from Lebanon, and has covered nine wars as a foreign correspondent for the Sunday Times of London, CBS News, The Washington Post

(Continued from page 1)

standards in the U.S. handling of events in the area."

Azziz said Arabs should ask the Security Council for equality in implementing international law.

Iraq says any solution to the Gulf crisis, sparked by its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, should be linked to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Security Council has passed eight resolutions against Iraq since the invasion.

"Hours after the Aug. 2 events, and without knowledge of what happened there (in Kuwait), the U.S. and its allies took one of the toughest resolutions in the history of the council," Azziz said.

"For five days after the massacre of the Arabs, the Palestini-

PLO disappointed over U.N.

(Continued from page 1)

with the U.S. on non-aligned right side members of the council.

The PCC's communiqué urged renewed efforts to convene an international conference aimed at solving Middle East conflicts.

The Central Council, which has representatives from all the main PLO factions, condemned Gulf states which have deported Palestinians in response to the PLO position on Kuwait.

If named no countries but PLO officials say Qatar alone has expelled hundreds of Palestinians, many of them prominent businessmen, journalists and administrators.

It said some Arab states had imposed what it called a financial blockade on the organisation.

PLO officials say that since Aug. 2 they have been losing about \$55 million a month because of their differences over the Gulf crisis with Saudi Arabia and the other oil-producing Gulf states.

A formal PLO statement issued later Saturday said the Security Council resolution condemning Israel was inadequate and blamed Washington for obstructing the council's work.

The PLO considers that it (the resolution) is not sufficient and does not include the integral elements which would be in keeping with the gravity of the current situation in the occupied areas,"

and the Los Angeles Times.

Saddam Hussein has now guaranteed a continuing crisis in the Middle East until the region resolves the Israeli-Palestinian dilemma, according to Wright.

Saddam Hussein "has successfully insured that the tension throughout the Middle East will not even begin to be diffused until the issue of a Palestinian homeland is at last addressed," Robin Wright said.

But the correspondent said that there is good news now, which may help resolve the many problems of the Middle East. She cited the unprecedented unity of United Nations action, and a new spirit of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States. "As a result, a whole new equation is being shaped" in Middle East relations.

But Wright said she is concerned that in our short-term obsession over war, or no war, that too few of us are looking at the long-term effects.

"What happens after it's over is up for grabs. If diplomacy resolves the conflict — somehow, miraculously — and Baghdad agrees to withdraw from Kuwait, we still have Saddam Hussein in power. He still has his deadly arsenal. Iraq still has a million men under arms, and Baghdad is still a threat to the Gulf," she added.

"Under these circumstances," she said, "talk of a regional security alliance to keep Baghdad in check is an illusion. The world simply can't afford to pay for the kind of force now in the Gulf — or anything resembling it — on an indefinite basis."

Wright called post-crisis Iraq "a new reality," with or without Saddam. "There are no attractive alternatives," she said, adding she fears the country "is likely to be the focal point of major and potentially deeply unsettling developments in the region."

She also questioned the future of post-crisis Saudi Arabia and

said, "All the Gulf sheikdoms face some tough issues: The first is military. The crisis has shown that all that money can't buy might."

Furthermore, Wright said, the question is the degree to which perceived Saudi weakness cost the house of Saudi support at home in the long-term. Will dependence on American and Western armories eventually undermine — rather than strengthen — the Gulf monarchies?" She asked, and answered, "I deeply fear that the answer is a resounding 'yes.'

Wright said "petrodollars have not been able to buy lasting friends, unquestioned support at home, or regional security."

Wright said she is also concerned that the Arab League is "in disarray," and that the new tensions "are evident on a score of different fronts. She said destabilisation of Jordan "would be a disaster for the whole region."

and warned, "Division among moderate Arabs is a devastating trend — for them and for us."

"Instability and growing radical undercurrents in Amman would also endanger the very trend towards democracy the United States most hoped to encourage," Wright pointed out.

After Wright's keynote speech, four panelists assessed their concerns in the region.

Charles Doran of the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies said the United States will have to accept "an extremely difficult and bitter trade-off" between either waiting out a terribly protracted time for the economic embargo to work, or, even worse, war. That he said, would be a war fought not in the air, but on the ground, "a protracted one, which nobody wants."

Instead, Doran suggested, the United States may wish to negotiate a settlement, and be prepared to reverse the massive military buildup in Saudi Arabia.

Panelist Dr. R. K. Ramazani, of the University of Virginia, questioned whether the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) can survive the crisis. He also suggested that the United States might wish to examine whether or not to bolster Iran, to achieve more balance in the region.

Ramazani also noted a growing anti-American sentiment in the region, and said many believe the presence of the western military forces in Saudi Arabia is "totally against" Muslim tenets.

Panelist Helmut Sonnenfeldt, guest scholar in foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution and an expert on Soviet affairs and energy security, said that even though there is a spirit of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two countries still have "open questions of collaboration" when it comes to the use of military force in the Middle East.

Sonnenfeldt pointed out that

without the new U.S.-U.S.S.R. relationship, the United States would not have been able to move so decisively against Saddam Hussein. Nor, he added, would the other Western countries have felt so free to cooperate in the effort against the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

If the resolution is to have any effect, Sonnenfeldt added, "we must be very careful not to dilute" it.

A dissenting view of U.S. actions in the region was presented by Joe Stark of the Middle East Research and Information Project. He called the U.S. response to Saddam Hussein's occupation a "recipe for disaster," saying the Arab States ought to be left to resolve the crisis.

Stark said he believed the United States had used the United Nations as an "adjunct" to its actions, that its approach is "too military" and that it is pursuing a policy based on intervention, rather than one of promoting self-determination.

Jordan: Resolution a good start

(Continued from page 1)

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Azziz said Arabs should ask the Security Council for equality in implementing international law.

Iraq says any solution to the Gulf crisis, sparked by its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, should be linked to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Security Council has passed eight resolutions against Iraq since the invasion.

"At this time for the Arab people and for all honest people of the world to realise this fact and to deal with those powers who are dominating the Security Council in a proper manner and ask them strongly without any hesitation that they should implement international law fairly," he said.

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Badran, U.N. envoy hold talks

(Continued from page 1)

achieved little in the way of concrete agreements Friday.

A U.S. official described the three-hour meeting in Washington as "cordial and positive" but added that no decision was made on the key question of how much money to give the states.

The United States and the European Commission have been at odds over that issue, with Washington arguing that Egypt, Turkey and Jordan need \$14 billion through the end of next year and Brussels saying \$9 billion should be enough.

U.S. officials refused to say whether Washington won any new pledges of aid at the meeting

or whether there was any discussion of expanding the number of countries eligible for help beyond the three states.

President George Bush announced the formation of the 16-nation task force — which includes Japan, West Germany and Saudi Arabia — at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank late last month.

At that time, some European countries complained that they had been "bounced" into participating in the group, with little, if any consultation before hand.

In an apparent concession to such European concerns, the task force agreed to hold its next meeting in Rome sometime in the first half of November.

Egypt buries slain speaker

(Continued from page 1)

from Abu Nidal's organisation sent on sabotage missions.

And the current interior minister, Abdul Halim Musa, announced last week arrests of more than 35 alleged saboteurs and warned of possible attacks.

Officers said several civilians witnessed the attack and gave police some description of the gunmen, all said to be in their twenties.

The Cairo evening daily Al Messa said Saturday Mahjoub last week received a message from his Iraqi counterpart criticising him for supporting Mubarak's anti-Baghdad policy.

Mahjoub did not know it was the beginning of the end," the state-controlled daily said.

Mubarak last week accused Baghdad of sending teams of agents to carry out attacks in Egypt after its firm opposition to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. He said several Iraqis were caught and more arrests were expected.

He said Egypt had efficient intelligence agencies and warned Palestinians against collaborating with Iraqi agents to try and destabilise his government.

Several Arab leaders, including Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, have telephoned Mubarak to condemn the attack, as did U.S. President George Bush.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) Cairo envoy, Said Kamal, was among scores of foreign diplomats, senior Egyp-

U.N. keeps Gulf-forged unity

(Continued from page 1)

and police.

He said that he did not know if the government would accept a visit by emissaries of the PLO, Palestine Liberation Organisation spokesman Jamil Hilal said. He added that there would be "popular anger in the occupied territories and elsewhere."

"I can't say if we will accept this mission. The cabinet will have to decide," Pazner said. He added the resolution would be discussed at a regular cabinet meeting Sunday.

Drawing fire from Jewish groups, the United States made the sharpest policy switch against Israel at the United Nations since it supported a resolution condemning Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, although the United States did vote for a 1988 resolution criticising the expulsion of Palestinians.

Speaker after speaker called the council's action a victory for an unprecedented unity shown among the 15 members since a series of tough resolutions imposed economic sanctions and other actions against Iraq for its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Two exceptions were the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel.

Nasser Al Kidwa of the PLO told the council he was "dissatisfied" with the resolution which he called insufficient.

It did not reflect what should have been the council's attitude towards the Palestinian people.

Israeli Ambassador Johanan Ben said the resolution failed to condemn the cause of the events in Jerusalem. He called Monday's incident an "unprovoked" attack by Arabs throwing stones on Jews.

Palestinian leaders were also quick to criticise the U.N. resolution approved Friday night — because it did not go far enough.

Radwan Abu Ayyash, a leading Palestinian nationalist in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, said the resolution meant nothing without concrete action. He called for international troops to protect Palestinians.

However, as befitting a senior party leader, Mahjoub never forgot his party loyalty. His government bias was evident, sometimes brazen, in his conduct of debates.

He used his authority to ram through or shelve legislation in accordance with government wishes. This triggered frequent attacks by opposition parties who characterised him as a dictator who tried to cow or steamroll their deputies.

In Tunis, Palestinian groups expressed disappointment over the resolution, noting it condemned only the Israeli police and

Iraqi children

(Continued from page 1)

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Inc. The group is meeting this week in the northern Italian city of Prato to discuss the Gulf crisis.

William Manning, the group's executive director, said only 1,400 local doctors would be available to treat the estimated 1,280,000 people who would be left wounded in Baghdad after the explosion of a nuclear bomb.

Another 770 doctors would be killed in the blast, he said.

The doctors group, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985, has denounced the possibility of a nuclear explosion in the Gulf.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan arrived in Tripoli Saturday carrying a letter from President Saddam to Libyan leader Muammar Gadhafi.

The Libyan news agency, JANA, said Ramadan was received by

CANADA



MR. JOHN GARIFI, PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL ENTREPRENEURS I.E.C LTD., MONTREAL CANADA, WILL BE STAYING AT THE MARRIOTT HOTEL, AMMAN 13 SATURDAY - 16 TUESDAY OCTOBER INTERESTED PARTIES ARE KINDLY INVITED TO CONTACT HIM.

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Sports

Soviets may abandon Sports Committee

BONN (R) — The Soviet Union may soon abandon its all-powerful sports committee, the ministerial body which for years kept a tight control on the activities of athletes and coaches.

Valery Kudryavtsev, editor of the influential Soviet sports newspaper Sovetskij Sport and a committee member, told a German news agency: "The whole thing is

being discussed at the moment in detail. I don't think the committee will exist for very much longer."

A group of federations with a federation council would replace the committee, but it was a complicated change which would not happen overnight, he said.

"At the moment, the ministry is losing its universal power over

sport. Athletes and individual sports federations are getting more and more individual freedom."

In Moscow, the secretary to the committee's chairman Nikolai Russak denied there were any plans to disband the organisation.

Other senior committee officials said they were unaware of any such proposal.

Doctors sew GP driver's forearm back on after helicopter crash

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — Surgeons battling to save Italian Alessandro Nannini's right arm and his motor racing career said Saturday they had sewn the limb back on during the night, after he lost it in a helicopter crash.

Nannini spent almost 10 hours in the operating theatre of a Florence Hospital, where he was rushed after his helicopter crashed outside his parents' Villa Friday afternoon.

The driver's future in motor racing is in question after the accident. Microsurgeon Carlo Bufalino of the Traumatological and Orthopaedic Centre, who headed the operating team, told reporters the operation had been "a technical success."

He said it would take a week to establish whether the operation was successful and up to five months to know if the arm, severed below the elbow, would function normally.

Nannini's wife Paola said he had been left to recover after the operation, which ended in the early hours of Saturday.

"Alessandro is still asleep but he seems calm to me. The surgeon said the operation was more complicated than expected but that he succeeded," she said.

Nannini and three other men were injured when the Formula One Benetton driver's new

French-built helicopter crashed trying to land outside his parents' villa near Siena in Tuscany.

Nannini, 31 who last month turned down an offer from Ferrari, was thrown from the helicopter when it hit the ground. His severed forearm was found several metres away.

Pilot Francesco de Liguoro and two friends of Nannini were injured. They are expected to be out of hospital within a month.

Nannini, who bought the helicopter this week, wanted to show it off to his parents.

"I should have been on that helicopter too," his father Danilo told reporters. "When I got near Alessandro told me: 'Dad, I'm sorry'. I looked away and there was the arm. I picked it up myself."

Benetton teammate Nelson Piquet of Brazil and Italian racing driver Riccardo Patrese joined the Nannini family in their overnight vigil at the hospital.

Nannini is seventh in the current championship standings with two races to go. He was enjoying his best spell as a Formula One driver since winning last year's Japanese Grand Prix, his first Grand Prix victory.

He had established himself this year as the most improved driver on the circuit, finally proving that his talent deserved as much admiration as his film-star looks.

World Cup should not be problem for U.S. boss

NEW YORK (AP) — Selling the World Cup to the United States public and marking it a rousing success is only one task new U.S. Soccer Federation (USSF) President Alan Rothenberg faces, and it may be the easiest.

Having been the commissioner of soccer for the 1984 Olympics, Rothenberg has experience at arranging big-scale soccer events. He has access to the people who helped him arrange the events and the United States is known for supporting a major extravaganza.

Additionally, being a corporate

attorney and president of the California Bar Association, his connections in the business world may prove invaluable.

With the problem of re-establishing a fully professional outdoor league and making the U.S. National Team competitive on a world level, ensuring that the World Cup is a success will seem minor.

Despite his relative unknown stature within the U.S. soccer community, Rothenberg is not a complete void in his connection to the game and he seems well aware of the task ahead of him.

U.S. extends deadline for World Cup venue bids

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Cup '94 organising committee Friday extended the deadline for cities to submit bids to stage matches in the 1994 tournament following FIFA's indication that indoor stadiums would be acceptable.

The original date for filing formal bids had been Dec. 14, but this has now been pushed back to May 1 next year.

The World Cup '94 Committee said many more communities had expressed interest in hosting World Cup matches since FIFA said on June 19 that it was willing to allow matches in indoor stadiums provided a natural grass surface was installed.

"It is our desire to accommodate these expressions of interest from new communities so that we can be certain we present the

finest facilities that United States has to offer for the 1994 World Cup," Committee President Scott Letellier said in a statement.

So far 32 communities have

expressed interest in staging

matches, an increase of five since this year's tournament ended in July. Nineteen of the proposed stadiums have seating capacity of more than 70,000.

Between eight and 12 venues will be used for the first World Cup to be held in the United States.

The World Cup '94 Committee will make preliminary recommendations to FIFA after hearing oral presentations from prospective sites in the week of May 20. FIFA will make an inspection tour next autumn and final choices will be announced after Dec. 1, 1991.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH
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WHICH WAY WOULD YOU GO?

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

* A 6
* K Q 9 3
* J 8 4
* K 4

WEST

* Q J 10 * 9 8 4 3 2
* 8 6 5
* K 9 7 4
* A 10 3
* 9 7 6 * Q 10 5 2

SOUTH

* K 7
* A J 10 7 4
* Q 6 5
* A 8 3

The bidding:

North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♦ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠

There are three ways for South to tackle this four-heart contract. Inexperienced finessers simply take the club finesse and hope for the best; those with somewhat more experience will first strip the spades from both declarer's hand and dummy, then cash the king of clubs before trying the finesse; veterans will claim as soon as they have discovered that trumps are no worse than 3-1.

Although three no trump is an unbeatable contract, we would ex-

pect most players to reach four hearts via an auction such as the above. There are nine fast tricks available. Can you spot the sure-trick line to the tenth?

If you are not obsessed with finessing, you should realize the combined queen-jack of diamonds represents a potential trick. If you have to break the suit, you won't be able to develop a trick unless the ace and king are both in the same hand. But if the defenders start the suit, you are guaranteed a trick no matter how the opponents' honors are divided.

How can you force your opponents to open the suit? By eliminating the other suits and throwing in one of the defenders. So win the queen of spades in hand, draw trumps in three rounds, cash the ace of spades and ruff a spade to clear the spade suit. Now do the same in clubs, but don't be tempted by the lure of finessing!

Cash the ace and king of clubs and exit with a club. Whichever defender wins must either initiate diamonds, which limits your losses in the suit automatically to two tricks, or else lead a black suit, permitting you to ruff in one hand while discarding a diamond loser from the other.

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Nelson retains WBC title

SYDNEY (R) — Azulman Nelson of Ghana, hurt in the first round, kept out of Puerto Rican Juan Laporte's range for the rest of a lackluster 12-round fight to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) super-featherweight title Saturday.

Nelson won a unanimous points decision, using his left jab and a four-centimetre greater reach to keep the outclassed Laporte at bay. The judges scored it 116-113, 116-112 and 115-113 to give the 32-year-old Nelson his 33rd win in 35 contests.

Australian fans used to the ferocity of former world featherweight champion Jeff Fenech, who is expected to fight Nelson next year, were disappointed by the Ghana fighter's tentative approach and greeted the decision with boos.

Laporte, 30, has not been knocked down in 46 previous bouts and Nelson appeared content to pick up points where he could, dance a little for his small band of supporters and, above all, keep out of the way of the bulkier Laporte.

Nelson learnt his lesson early when Laporte hit him with a combination soon after the opening bell before pinning him on the ropes. The champion escaped with his left hand, keeping his feared right under wraps and rarely putting his full weight behind a punch.

Strangely, Laporte seemed happy to let Nelson circle him.

For long stretches the fight seemed like a practice bout between two friends, such was their obvious mutual respect. Once Laporte dropped his gloves rather than follow in as Nelson slipped on water in his own corner.

Koreas to field single team for 1992 Olympics

SEOUL (AP) — North and South Korea have agreed in principle to field a single team for the 1992 Olympic Games and other international sports events.

The move may signal a new era of cooperation between the hostile nations.

The announcement came Saturday as South Korea's men's and women's soccer teams returned home from the first scheduled inter-Korea sports exchange since the division of the peninsula in 1945.

On crossing the border at the truce village of Panmunjom, South Korean Sports Minister Chung Dong-Sung waved a bouquet of flowers and read a statement saying he and North Korean counterpart Kim Yu Sun had reached an agreement calling for joint Korean sports teams.

He said they agreed in principle to form a single Korean team for the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, the 41st world table-tennis championships in Nagoya, Japan, in 1991, the winter Asian Games in Samjiyon and other major sports events.

The North Korean News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the agreement was made public before the South Korean soccer teams delegation left Pyongyang to train to return to the border crossing.

"It was confirmed that the North-South reunification soccer team held in Pyongyang contributed to the cause of national reunification," said the North Korean News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the agreement was made public before the South Korean soccer teams delegation left Pyongyang to train to return to the border crossing.

The two Koreas have initiated talks on forming a single sports team several times in the past but failed to reach agreement over procedural and other matters.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY OCTOBER 14, 1990
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Adopting modern methods and conditions to situations and persons who are in anyway related to your advancement pays big dividends today. Keep leading the way slowly.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19)

Concentrate upon your invoices and accounts and refuse to get into a confrontation between one who feels abused and a newcomer of independence.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20)

You need to concentrate upon your own affairs and not reach out for assistance or even advice from others, then you can make this a worthwhile day.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

Quietly go about your own affairs today and refuse to get drawn into others worldly or personal relationships or you lose much the benefit to you.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 21)

You would like to lash out in all directions today but it would get you nowhere fast and put you behind the eight ball, so stick to present activities.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21)

Your time can be most profitably spent today with a determined and experienced associate from whom you wish to gain more knowledge of a project.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21)

You would like to look for assistance or even advice from others, then you can make this a worthwhile day.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 21)

A day to put your efforts on whatever are your talents and your special aptitudes and avoid getting stirred up over a secret disappointment.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19)

Look for tasks you are not especially fond of to do at your home and that you normally put off doing and handle them in an efficient manner.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20)

A mass of correspondence and messages to and from can be the best means for you to utilize on this great day but avoid influential persons.

phase of a new undertaking by which you feel you can get ahead much quicker.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22)

A day to apply yourself steadily and stably to whatever your routine activities happen to be and don't go running off to some hobby.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21)

Your time can be most profitably spent today with a determined and experienced associate from whom you wish to gain more knowledge of a project.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21)

You would like to look for assistance or even advice from others, then you can make this a worthwhile day.

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THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

Après le massacre de la mosquée d'Al-Aqsa

Le Conseil de Sécurité condamne la violence d'Israël

Il aura fallu cinq jours de tractations au sein du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations-Unies pour élaborer une résolution qui fasse l'unanimité parmi les pays membres et puisse être acceptée sans restriction. Adoptée dans la nuit de vendredi à samedi, la résolution 672 «condamne spécialement les actes commis par l'armée israélienne lundi devant la mosquée d'Al-Aqsa et demande l'envoi d'une mis-

«Je pense que le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations-Unies et les Nations-Unies en tant que telles se trouvent placés devant des problèmes qui risquent de devenir liés puisque le problème du droit se pose dans les mêmes termes. Il doit être bien clair, dans tous les esprits, qu'on ne peut pas rechercher la défense des droits ici et la négliger là. Je n'entends pas du tout mélanger les questions, mais le droit c'est le droit.»

Ces propos, tenus par le président français François Mitterrand le soir même de la tuerie de l'esplanade des mosquées montrent bien que le problème de l'annexion du Koweït par l'Irak a compté au moins autant que celui de l'occupation des terres palestiniennes par Israël pour l'adoption de la résolution d'hier. C'est bien ce qu'a exprimé le ministre des Affaires Etrangères français, Roland Dumas, en déclarant mercredi devant l'Assemblée Nationale qu'il serait catastrophique que le débat du Conseil de Sécurité (sur la tuerie de Jérusalem) n'aboutisse pas, et que le peuple palestinien puisse penser qu'il existe au Moyen-Orient, selon les circonstances, deux poids deux mesures.

Rappelons brièvement les faits qui, soudainement, ont mis les deux conflits en parallèle comme le souhaitait Saddam Hussein, malgré la réticence de la communauté internationale à établir ce parallèle jusqu'ici.

sion d'enquête sous la responsabilité du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU, qui devra présenter ses «conclusions» (et non ses «recommandations» comme le demandait l'OLP) au Conseil de Sécurité avant la fin du mois. Ce texte compliqué et savamment dosé présente l'intérêt d'être la première condamnation d'Israël entérinée par les Etats-Unis depuis son invasion du Liban en 1982. Une sévérité qui, à n'en

pas douter, a été imposée par celle manifestée dans la crise du Golfe. Tout en refusant en effet d'établir une comparaison directe entre l'invasion du Koweït par l'Irak et le problème des territoires occupés par Israël en Palestine, les principaux chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement du monde ont admis cette semaine qu'il ne pouvait y avoir deux poids et deux mesures dans le traitement de ces deux problèmes.

Moyen-Orient simultanément, se trouve renforcé. Ce qui était apparu comme une tentative de diversion, prend beaucoup plus de poids après le massacre israélien. Lors lundi, le président François Mitterrand a rappelé que depuis 1984 il demandait la réunion d'une conférence internationale sur le conflit israélo-arabe. Il ne s'agit pas d'une conférence visant à régler les deux problèmes ensemble, mais l'idée que l'urgence pourrait conduire à résoudre le problème palestinien avant de résoudre le problème koweïtien fait son chemin et n'est pas pour déplaire à Saddam Hussein. Enfin, le massacre de Jérusalem renforce le soutien palestinien au président irakien. Il suffit pour s'en convaincre de regarder les manifestations qui ont eu lieu toute cette semaine dans les rues d'Amman et dans les principales villes du royaume, où des portraits de Saddam Hussein ont été brandis avec les drapeaux noirs de deuil, les drapeaux palestiniens et jordaniens et les portraits de Yasser Arafat et du roi Hussein. Des milliers de manifestants ont ainsi défilé dans les rues et ont participé à des sit-in devant le bâtiment des Nations-Unies et l'ambassade des Etats-Unis pour réclamer l'application des résolutions de l'ONU concernant la Palestine. Une note a été remise par des manifestants à l'ambassade de France pour soutenir les propositions de paix du président Mitterrand, tandis que 250 personnes cessaient le travail sur le chantier des futurs locaux de l'ambassade américaine. Dans le même temps le gouvernement jordanien annonçait qu'il étudiait la question de distribuer des armes légères à l'armée populaire comme le demandait depuis le 2 août les leaders nationalistes arabes, islamistes et d'extrême gauche. La pression monte, même si ces manifestations pacifiques, souvent conduites par des enfants, se sont déroulées sans incidents. Tous les yeux sont braqués vers les Nations-Unies et l'Amérique, qui peuvent difficilement se permettre un faux pas.

Beaucoup d'autres arguments ont été utilisés par ailleurs, toute cette semaine, pour renforcer encore le lien entre le problème palestinien et le problème koweïtien au profit de Saddam Hussein. Le président irakien lui-même a annoncé qu'il possédait un nouveau missile d'une portée de plusieurs centaines de kilomètres, qu'il a baptisé «Hijara» (pierre) en hommage à la guerre des pierres menée depuis bientôt trois ans par les Palestiniens dans les territoires occupés. L'amalgame est fait, dans la presse notamment, entre les différents «ennemis des Arabes» qui s'imposent sur leur terrains en Palestine et dans le Golfe, avec l'argument suprême des lieux saints bafoués par les Israéliens près de la mosquée Al-Aqsa et par les Américains en Arabie Saoudite. Pour mettre fin à la suspicion et au dérapage, l'ONU a fait son choix dans une panoplie de mesures possibles, allant de la condamnation à l'égard de l'Irak à une force internationale visant à faire reculer l'Irak, ou tout condamné l'agression israélienne à Jérusalem. Comme pourront-ils comprendre et tolérer que leur allié américain contre l'Irak soutienne leur ennemi en Palestine en dépit de toute cohérence? Sans l'accord de certains pays arabes, la présence militaire occidentale dans le Golfe fait son chemin et n'est pas pour déplaire à Saddam Hussein. Enfin, le massacre de Jérusalem renforce le soutien palestinien au président irakien. Il suffit pour s'en convaincre de regarder les manifestations qui ont eu lieu toute cette semaine dans les rues d'Amman et dans les principales villes du royaume, où des portraits de Saddam Hussein ont été brandis avec les drapeaux noirs de deuil, les drapeaux palestiniens et jordaniens et les portraits de Yasser Arafat et du roi Hussein. Des milliers de manifestants ont ainsi défilé dans les rues et ont participé à des sit-in devant le bâtiment des Nations-Unies et l'ambassade des Etats-Unis pour réclamer l'application des résolutions de l'ONU concernant la Palestine. Une note a été remise par des manifestants à l'ambassade de France pour soutenir les propositions de paix du président Mitterrand, tandis que 250 personnes cessaient le travail sur le chantier des futurs locaux de l'ambassade américaine. Dans le même temps le gouvernement jordanien annonçait qu'il étudiait la question de distribuer des armes légères à l'armée populaire comme le demandait depuis le 2 août les leaders nationalistes arabes, islamistes et d'extrême gauche. La pression monte, même si ces manifestations pacifiques, souvent conduites par des enfants, se sont déroulées sans incidents. Tous les yeux sont braqués vers les Nations-Unies et l'Amérique, qui peuvent difficilement se permettre un faux pas.

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Jean-Marc Bordes

Michel Al-Nimry

La rédition surprise du général Aoun

Le général libanais Michel Aoun, opposant irréductible au président Elias Hraoui et aux accords de Taëf, sur la base desquels se dernier a été élu, a rendu les armes samedi matin et a demandé à ses soldats de rallier les troupes du gouvernement légitime.

Le général chrétien rebelle, qui contrôlait le palais présidentiel de Baabda et la région nord-est de Beyrouth depuis 750 jours, a pris cette décision après que les troupes syriennes eurent renforcé leur dispositif autour de son fief, à la demande du président Hraoui.

Jeudi soir, des unités de blindés et d'infanterie syriennes s'étaient en effet massées au sud et à l'est du palais de Baabda et avaient commencé vendredi à bombarder massivement la zone du Metn contrôlée par Michel Aoun, faisant cinq morts et une soixantaine de blessés. Le général chrétien avait lui-même échappé de justesse à un attentat vendredi, un individu porteur d'un passeport australien ayant tiré sur lui avec un revolver et blessé un de ses gardes du corps.

Le président libanais a fait appel à l'aide syrienne après avoir constaté l'échec du blocus sur l'alimentation, les carburants et les médicaments, appliquée depuis le 28 septembre sur la région de Metn.

M. Hraoui a remercié la Syrie pour son aide, tandis que Michel Aoun trouvait refuge à l'ambassade de France à Beyrouth, proche du palais de Baabda et porte de sortie vers un éventuel exil en Europe.

Selon les analystes, la rédition du général rebelle est quelque chose d'extraordinaire. Le Liban ou comme une soumission volontaire du gouvernement légal au pouvoir syrien qui n'annoncerait rien de bon pour l'avenir du pays...

En 1974, Michel rentre en Jordanie. Il travaille pendant deux ans pour deux quotidiens: «Al-Sabah» (Le Matin) et «Al-Akhbar» (Les Nouvelles). Il contribue à la fondation de l'Association des Écrivains Jordaniens et devient membre de son comité directeur.

Fin 1975, il quitte de

Vous écrivez?

Si la plume vous démange, que vous écrivez en français... «Le Jourdain» vous ouvre ses deux pages hebdomadaires. Vos idées de sujets, locaux et régionaux, comme vos suggestions y sont les bienvenues.

Jean-Marc Bordes, French section, Jordan Times.
P.O. Box 6710. Tel: 667171.

autres Jordaniens, ont formé les «Comités pour la défense des libertés démocratiques en Jordanie».

Michel est parti pour Chypre en 1983, où il a commencé à publier «Al-Nachra» (Le Bulletin), une revue bimestrielle consacrée aux points de vue et aux activités des mouvements d'opposition dans le monde arabe. Il a publié, entre autres, des documents qui auraient généré le régime syrien.

Salimane Swiss

EN BREF

Chômage. Le chômage en Jordanie, qui frappe 18% de la population active du royaume, pourrait doubler en raison des répercussions de la crise du Golfe sur l'économie jordanienne. Alors que les responsables prévoient une augmentation de 4% du nombre des sans-emploi, les milieux économiques, plus pessimistes, estiment que le chômage pourrait atteindre 35% de la population active. Le ministre du travail, Gassim Obaidat, a indiqué qu'il préside actuellement une commission chargée par le gouvernement de se pencher sur le problème du chômage et de lui trouver une solution. Le rapport de cette commission, qui sera rendu à la fin de mois, pourrait inclure la création d'une caisse nationale destinée notamment à la restructuration de l'armée populaire, en vue d'y intégrer un grand nombre de chômeurs.

Egypte. Le président égyptien, Hosni Moubarak a prononcé mercredi la dissolution du parlement, conformément au souhait des Egyptiens exprimé jeudi dans un référendum. Ce référendum a été organisé à la suite d'un arrêt de la Haute Cour constitutionnelle qui, en mai dernier, a jugé anticonstitutionnelle la loi ayant permis l'élection de l'actuel parlement en 1987. La Cour a cependant pris soin de préciser que toutes les lois adoptées par l'assemblée contestée pendant son mandat et jusqu'à cet arrêt restaient valides. Les élections pour le nouveau parlement auront lieu le 29 octobre. Le jour même de la dissolution, le président du parlement égyptien, Rifaat Al-Mahgoub, a été tué par des coups de feu tirés par deux motocyclistes contre la voiture dans laquelle il circulait, sur la corniche du Nil. L'efficacité et la rapidité de l'assassinat font penser qu'il a été commis par des professionnels mais il n'a toujours pas été revendiqué.

Irak. Le président iranien Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani a réussi à consolider ses positions en arrivant en tête à Téhéran de l'élection lundi pour le renouvellement de l'importante Assemblée des experts. Ce résultat pourrait permettre à M. Rafsanjani, vice-président de l'assemblée sortante, d'étendre son pouvoir en devenant président de la nouvelle assemblée des experts, qui a la charge cruciale de désigner et d'éventuellement révoquer le Guide de la République, autonome suprême et pivot du système islamique.

Pertes. L'armée de l'air américaine a suspendu mercredi pour 24 heures ses vols d'entraînement dans le Golfe, pour examiner avec les pilotes la récente série d'accidents survenus en Arabie Saoudite. Un chasseur bombardier F-111 s'était écrasé mardi lors d'une mission d'entraînement en Arabie. Les deux pilotes avaient trouvé la mort dans l'accident, portant à 24 le nombre de militaires tués depuis le début de l'opération «Bouchier du désert». Lundi, deux pilotes étaient morts dans l'accident d'un Phantom F-4 en Arabie, quelques heures seulement après la disparition de deux hélicoptères au dessus du Golfe d'Oman. Les huit militaires qui se trouvaient à bord de ces deux appareils sont présumés morts.

Imagine. Un demi-millier de fans du monde entier ont afflué mardi soir à Liverpool (nord-ouest de l'Angleterre), sur les lieux du Cavern Club, où les Beatles firent leurs débuts, pour célébrer le 50ème anniversaire de la naissance de John Lennon, assassiné à New York en décembre 1980. Simultanément, sa plus célèbre chanson, «Imagine», qui plaide pour un monde de paix, a été retransmise en direct depuis le palais des Nations Unies à New-York par les radios de 130 millions, reçues par un milliard d'auditeurs. «Quand l'idée de cette manifestation de dix minutes -sans sponsor- a germé, nous ne savions pas ce qu'il allait se passer en Irak et au Koweït. Et aujourd'hui il est tout à fait de circonstance que cette chanson soit diffusée par le monde», a expliqué sa compagne, Yoko Ono, soulignant qu'«Imagine» serait aussi entendu dans le Golfe.

Nobel. Le prix Nobel de littérature 1990 a été décerné jeudi à Stockholm à l'écrivain mexicain Octavio Paz, poète et essayiste de langue espagnole. Dans «La mise au net» (Passado en claro) de 1975, un vers pourra servir de clé à son œuvre: «Voir le monde, c'est l'épeler». La poésie d'Octavio Paz, né en 1914, et son œuvre d'essai d'essaye sont les fruits d'une rencontre entre la culture précolombienne des Indiens, la culture espagnole des conquistadores et celle occidentale du modernisme.

Tampons. La Cour fédérale de justice allemande a émis un mandat d'arrêt contre huit espions présumés accusés de travailler pour l'ancien ministre est-allemand de la Stasi (services secrets et police politique) et le KGB soviétique. Les huit agents, tous employés dans l'industrie, avaient été interpellés mercredi après les aveux d'un haut fonctionnaire du service allemand de contre-espionage qui s'est livré lundi à la justice et qui avait travaillé neuf ans pour la Stasi. Ces arrestations portent à dix le nombre des espions présumés étrangers depuis la dissolution de la RDA dans la RFA.

Attentat. Le ministre de l'Intérieur de l'Allemagne unifiée a échappé de justesse à un attentat vendredi soir, au cours d'une réunion électorale. Un jeune toxicomane déséquilibré qui se trouvait dans l'assistance a sorti un revolver et a tiré en direction du Ministre. Ce dernier a été touché au visage et à la poitrine mais ses jours sont pas en danger. M. Wolfgang Schobel est un des principaux artisans de l'unité allemande.

Révolution. Onze mois après le début des grands bouleversements à l'est qui ont entraîné la chute des régimes communistes, Achille Occhetto, le secrétaire général du Parti Communiste italien, premier PC d'Occident, a franchi le pas en supprimant le vocable «communiste» pour ancrer sa formation dans «la gauche démocratique». Depuis mercredi soir, le PCI s'appelle désormais «le Parti Démocratique de Gauche» (PDS). Cette réforme pourrait déboucher à terme sur une scission. Une section du PCI de Milan a déjà annoncé que le 21 janvier prochain, date anniversaire de la fondation du PCI à Livourne, il y a 70 ans, elle allait recréer «un nouveau parti communiste» avec des militants de la gauche prolétarienne.

Djibouti. Quatre Djiboutiens, auteurs présumés de l'attentat qui a coûté la vie à un jeune Français et fait 17 blessés, le 27 septembre à Djibouti, ont été arrêtés et incarcérés mercredi. La gendarmerie avait arrêté mardi plusieurs personnes se réclamant du «Mouvement de la jeunesse djiboutienne», auteur revendiqué de l'attentat du «Café de Paris» qui a touché en particulier des militaires français et leurs familles.

Précision. Le ministre français des Affaires étrangères Roland Dumas a indiqué mardi que la France ne participera à aucune action militaire contre l'Irak, si celle-ci n'avait pas la «caution» du Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU. M. Dumas a ainsi laissé clairement entendre que Paris ne suivrait pas les Etats-Unis si ceux-ci décidaient seuls d'attaquer Bagdad.

Cité. Vaulx-en-Velin, une banlieue de Lyon (dans l'est de la France) a été le théâtre d'échauffourées entre forces de l'ordre et groupes de jeunes gens, après la mort d'un motard d'origine espagnole, tué dans un accident en croisant une voiture de police. Des jeunes, pour lesquels la mort de Thomas Claudio, 21 ans, serait due à une bavure, ont incendié des voitures, brisé des vitrines et érigé une barricade dans cette cité-dortoir de 50.000 habitants, en majorité immigrés. Selon la police, Thomas Claudio, polyvalent handicapé des jambes, se trouvait samedi sur une moto conduite par un ami. Les deux motards, qui n'étaient pas casqués, ont croisé une voiture de police et le pilote aurait paniqué et perdu le contrôle de l'engin. Thomas, cadet d'une famille de neuf enfants d'origine espagnole, a été projeté au sol et mortellement blessé.

Les funérailles de Michel se sont transformées, en 1985, en une manifestation patriotique. Cinq ans plus tard, les Jordaniens ont évoqué la mémoire de Michel, dans une atmosphère d'ouverture démocratique.

Michel est parti pour Chypre en 1983, où il a commencé à publier «Al-Nachra» (Le Bulletin), une revue bimestrielle consacrée aux points de vue et aux activités des mouvements d'opposition dans le monde arabe. Il a publié, entre autres, des documents qui auraient généré le régime syrien.

Salimane Swiss

Sans Blague!

Les procès du Moyen-Orient (fin)

L'huissier sortit dans la salle des pas perdus, répétant de sa voix assourdissante: «Affaire Koweït-Irak».

Koweït, petit homme ventru, avait les yeux globuleux de quelqu'un qui ne dédaignait pas la bouteille. Tous ses doigts, à part les pouces, étaient piqûés de grosses bâtonnets ornées de pierres fabuleuses. Il s'installa au banc des plaignants.

Il faut rappeler que Koweït était fils d'Arabie. Ayant juré éternelle obéissance aux ordres d'Albion, il avait obtenu que les enfants de celle-ci l'aident à usurper une petite (mais combien riche!) partie du terrains d'Irak. Par la suite, voyant l'étoile d'Albion déclinée et celle de l'oncle Sam monter, il s'empressa avec la bénédiction d'Albion (devenue entre temps petite amie attirée de Sam) de jurer éternelle obéissance à l'oncle Sam, qui, en échange de la majeure partie des récoltes du terrains usurpé, accepta de le compter parmi ses proches.

Me Bush, fils brillant quoiqu'un peu puritain de l'oncle Sam, rejoignit Koweït au banc des plaignants. Irak et son avocat Aziz ne se présentèrent pas. L'oncle Sam, sur le terrain duquel se trouvait le tribunal onusien, leur avait en effet interdit l'accès de ses terres. Le juge, se rendant compte de l'absence de l'accusé, était sur le point d'ajourner le procès. Les tiraillements des fils que tentaient l'oncle Sam et Albion firent qu'il se ravisa et demanda si un avocat présent dans la salle ne voulait pas se porter volontaire pour défendre Irak. «Simon, dit-il, je procéderai par communiqué».

Me Sharif, fils de Jordanie (sœur affectionnée d'Irak), se présenta et prit place au banc des accusés. C'était un avocat renommé, avec une longue et brillante carrière.

Après avoir ouvert la séance, le juge demanda à Me Bush de présenter sa plainte. Bush déclara:

«Mon client possède, depuis fort longtemps, un tout petit

des 'plaints. Malgré ses occupations astreignantes (il avait, dit-on, beaucoup de Golfe à pratiquer), il avait consenti à représenter Koweït dans cette affaire.

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PASSEZ-MOI MON FRANÇAIS

La rubrique de Flavia Romero

Dans les marais

Ave Egeria,

C'est une histoire vraie et infiniment triste que je vais te raconter. Une histoire qui ne cesse pas de me revenir en mémoire. J'ai visité cet été le marais poitevin, qui est un lieu féérique, formé d'un réseau très étendu de canaux bordés d'herbe bleue et d'osier. On y navigue dans les «nijouères» (1) qui glissent silencieuses sur l'eau complètement recouverte d'un épais tapis de lentilles d'eau, d'un vert brillant et clair, sur lequel les poules d'eau grattent à longueur de journée. Leurs pattes aux longs doigts leur permettent de se déplacer sur ces minuscules plantes qui ne céderont pas sous leur poids. De temps à autre, on entrevoit l'eau, quand l'animal aquatique, grenouille, carpe ou serpent, d'un mouvement rapide et bref, déchire la couche végétale. L'eau, qui sinon est invisible, sent très fort et bon. Les branches entrelacées des arbres forment une voûte ininterrompue filtrant la lumière qui se reflète sur l'émail des lentilles et remplit l'espace d'une couleur à peine teintée, transparente, d'aquarium.

Pourtant, ce lieu de toute beauté a été, à deux reprises, dominé par les forces du mal, qui lui ont fait connaître honte, peur et mort.

Chaque dimanche, comme le veut l'usage, les filles des environs se font belles et vont danser dans les guinguettes du coin. Il fut un temps où des beaux leur proposaient des ballades en barge dans le marais. Celles qui avaient la naïveté d'accepter ne reviennent plus. Elles étaient embrassées vers des pays lointains d'où il leur était impossible de revenir. Deux personnes savent tout ce trafic immobile, auraient elles parlé, qui les aurait cru? D'ailleurs, elles n'avaient même pas la capacité de s'exprimer avec quelque clarté.

Une d'elles, Sylvaine, était une sauvageonne au corps musclé, rompu aux intempéries. Elle ne se laissait approcher de personne et quand, rarement, elle était surprise par les garçons qui lui donnaient la chasse, elle se défendait en leur lançant des cailloux et des poignées de boue. Il ne lui était d'ailleurs pas difficile de leur faire perdre sa trace dans cet enchevêtrement de voies d'eau. Elle avait la méfiance d'une bête traquée. Seuls ses yeux grands etverts possédaient une magie qui, au delà de ses traits quelque peu inexpressifs et vulgaires, révélaient une sensibilité aiguë, tendue vers le sublime. On la voyait toujours manger des gros morceaux de pain tartinés au fromage blanc qu'elle mordait en avalant avec une avidité rapide et naïve, comme si elle sentait que c'était le seul plaisir que la vie lui accorderait jamais. De fromage, elle se barbouillait toute la figure et ceux qui avaient réussi à l'approcher avaient flairé, très aiguë, une odeur sauvage, particulière à celle des hérissons.

L'autre personne était un homme qui vivait seul. Difficile de lui donner un âge. Peut-être n'avait-il même pas de nom. Peu de jours après sa naissance, un mur de la maison s'était écroulé tuant ses parents et le laissant estropié. La nature n'avait pas été généreuse avec lui: il ressemblait à un gros singe, les yeux fuyants et suspicieux, très mobiles, les gestes précis de la bête qui sait marcher au cœur du bois le plus touffu, grimper sur un arbre, traverser un canal à la nage, mais qui, dans le contexte d'une normale activité humaine, devient gauche et maladroit. Son aspect ne lui attirait pas la sympathie; pas question qu'il trouve du travail, ne fit-ce que le plus modeste et le plus vil. Pour survivre, il volait du poisson. Les enfants le poursuivaient à coups de pierres, tout en se tenant à une certaine distance car il leur faisait peur. Il était terriblement seul: le marais était son refuge, là où il trouvait la paix, où il arrivait à oublier sa laideur.

Ces deux êtres maltraités par la vie se sentaient semblables mais ne s'étaient jamais rapprochés l'un de l'autre. Il s'était tout de même créé entre eux un lien affectif très fort qu'ils exprimaient en déposant des petits cadeaux là où l'un savait que l'autre allait passer: un poisson cuit à la braise, un morceau de fromage.

Un jour terrible, on découvre les cadavres d'un couple qui vivait dans une maisonnette à la lisière du marais: ils ont été massacrés à coups de hâches, par la main d'un gendre avide mais on ne le sut que bien plus tard. Les habitants du lieu sont plongés dans la consternation. Personne n'avait signalé la présence d'étrangers dans les parages et eux se connaissaient si bien, tous, depuis toujours. D'un mouvement général, unanime, on jetta la faute sur l'innocent sans nom qui vit dans le marais. Le pauvre bougre, accusé, a l'impression que le mur de sa toute première jeunesse vient de s'écrouler à nouveau sur lui. Il ne pense même pas à se défendre: il n'en a ni la force ni la capacité. Il se pend.

De loin, cachée dans le sous-bois, Sylvaine veille pendant longtemps le corps du seul ami qu'elle ait jamais eu, puis, doucement, elle s'éloigne. Personne ne l'a plus jamais revue.

Vale, Egeria!

(1) Petite barque à fond plat.

l'opin de terre. Subitement, Irak (qui possède un grand terrain voisin), accompagné de quelques-uns de ses enfants, a envahi ce petit terrain et annoncé qu'il l'anexait! Le plus grave est qu'Irak agit de la sorte sans aucune autorisation de l'oncle Sam!

«C'est scandaleux», rugit d'une voix formidable toute la salle (ou presque) à l'unisson, ce qui fit sursauter Marianne qui rêvait, et Chine qui dormait.

Même l'Ours, pourtant attablé au bistrot d'en face, fut tiré de ses méditations. Il revint précipitamment dans la salle, regarda son fauteuil et reprit le fil qu'il avait laissé avant le début de la séance à l'oncle Sam.

«Je ne vous le fais pas dire!, continua Me Bush, content de son effet. Où irions-nous si chez le propriétaire de terrain pouvait se permettre de s'approprier les terrains de ses voisins sans aucune autorisation préalable des Grands! Dans ce procès, Irak devrait servir d'exemple! Non seulement il devra restituer tout de suite le terrain de mon client, mais il devra aussi remettre à cette Cour tous les bâtiments et les frondes que possèdent ses enfants et qui effraient tant Arabie, Israël et d'autres! De plus, Irak devra se mettre à genoux dans cette Cour-même et attendre, sans broncher, que tous les propriétaires de terrain du globe lui crachent tour à tour à la figure.»

Le discours de Me Bush regat une longue et bruyante ovation de toute l'assistance (ou presque).

Il faut rappeler que la plupart des enfants de Koweït, n'aimant pas travailler sur le terrain qu'ils avaient usurpé leur papa, avaient choisi de se la couler dure sur les terrains des autres.

Pour exploiter «sa» terre, Koweït avait donc fait faire venir, comme serfs, de nombreux travailleurs immigrés (des enfants de Palestine, entre autres). Le jour où les enfants d'Irak se massèrent sur la frontière du terrains usurpé, Koweït, se trouvant autour de lui que deux ou trois de ses enfants, préféra s'enfuir subrepticement avec eux vers le terrains de sa mère, Arabie, sans même échanger un seul coup de bâton avec les enfants d'Irak.

Lorsque la salle se calma, le juge demanda à Me Sharif de répondre. «Je déclare devant l'honorable Cour, après avoir suivi le procès Palestine-Israel, que ce n'est pas une promesse vague et douteuse, remontant à la nuit des temps, que possède Irak concernant le terrains contesté; mais bien des documents authentiques de propriété, dont les derniers en date ne remontent qu'à quelques dizaines d'années. La Cour devrait reconnaître immédiatement la légitimité...»

Oncle Sam avait tiré fort sur son fil. Les quatre autres Grands, à l'affût, l'imitèrent immédiatement.

Le pauvre Javier s'empresse d'intervenir. «Avez-vous les documents originaux de propriété, Me Sharif?», coupe-t-il.

«Non votre Honneur, j'en ai des copies. Les documents originaux sont avec Irak, qui comme vous le savez sans doute, a été empêché d'assister au procès.»

«Il n'a pas de documents», se mirent à scandaler les cinq Grands (bientôt rejoints par presque toute la salle) tout en tirant à l'unisson sur leurs fils. Lorsque le chahut finit par s'arrêter, Me Sharif, conscient d'avoir perdu son premier argument, (combiné injustement) continua:

«Par ailleurs, les lois universelles de parcellage interdisent qu'un terrain dépourvu d'eau soit constitué en lopin indépendant! Un tel terrain doit être rattaché à l'un ou l'autre des terrains de ses voisins, donc, dans notre cas, aux terrains d'Irak ou d'Arabie. Mais comme seul Irak se considère des droits sur le terrains contesté, celui-ci doit absolument lui revenir!»

Un silence pesant tomba sur la salle. Les Grands se regardaient avec stupéfaction, tirant nerveusement sur leurs fils de temps à autre. Me Bush, se rassessant, finit par dire: «Me Sharif parle sans doute de ces vieilles lois désuètes appelées lois géographiques, promulguées avant l'invention de l'eau minérale, du Coca-Cola et de l'eau de toilette. Je dois rappeler à mon respectable collègue que lesdites lois ont été abrogées par les lois du colonialisme et de l'imperialisme...»

La, Bush se mordit les lèvres et rendit compte qu'il venait de commettre une gaffe impardonnable: les lois ottomanes répétent en effet durablement (théoriquement du moins) trois crimes: le colonialisme, l'imperialisme et le racisme.

Il commença de faire des signaux désespérés à son père, l'oncle Sam. Celui-ci ne tarda pas à réagir. Il fit actionner la batterie de fils qu'il commandait et se mit, rejoints par les autres Grands et par presque toute la salle, à scandaler: «Verdict!»

Le pauvre Javier ne savait plus ou donner de la tête. Lorsque le silence revint, après quelques minutes (qui parurent des siècles à l'infortuné juge), il s'empessa d'annoncer: «Voici mon verdict! Irak, en envahissant un terrains que les Grands affirment ne plus lui appartenir, a enfreint le droit sacré de propriété. Tous les moyens pour l'en déloger sont bons: force, embargo, blocus, détournement des canaux de ses ruisseaux, déroutement des nuages et des oiseaux se dirigeant vers ses terres...» Puis il s'empessa de lever la séance pour échapper, enfin, aux fils meurtriers des Grands.

Sabri Farah

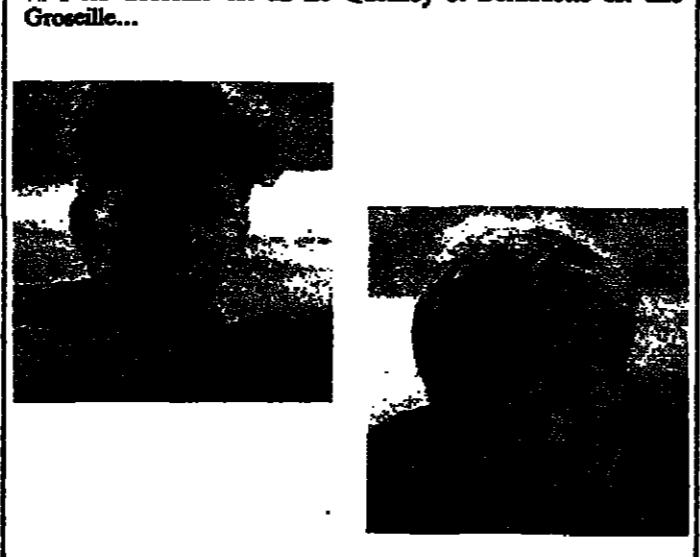
Cinéma français 1989

Le Centre Culturel Français entame à la fin de cette semaine la deuxième partie de son festival sur le cinéma français 1989. Trois films, sortis dans les salles de l'hexagone l'an dernier, vont être présentés dans la grande salle du Centre Culturel Royal, samedi 20, dimanche 21 et lundi 23 octobre à 20h15. Voici un résumé de ces trois grands films:

ROMUALD ET JULIETTE, de Coline Serreau, avec Daniel Anteuil. Romuald est le PDG de l'entreprise de yaourt BLANLAIT. Un jour il nomme Paulin -amant de sa femme, mais il l'ignore- son bras droit. Ce qui provoque la colère des autres directeurs. L'un d'eux conseille à Paulin, envoyé dans une succursale lyonnaise pour augmenter la production, de stopper les contrôles sanitaires. Des Lyonnais sont empoisonnés et Romuald en est rendu responsable. Devient un homme traqué, il se réfugie chez Juliette, la femme de ménage artificielle de l'entreprise. Juliette accepte d'aider Romuald à faire éclater la vérité. Petit à petit, une complicité se noue entre le PDG déchu, Juliette et ses cinq enfants.

APRÈS LA GUERRE, de Jean-Loup Hubert, avec Richard Bohringer. L'été 1944, en Haute-Provence. Antoine et Julien, élevés par leur oncle, fuient à travers la campagne. Ils racontent un soldat allemand d'origine alsacienne, parlant français, paralysé par une sciatique. Ils comprennent qu'il est déserteur et sympathisent avec lui. Lors de la guerre, écorché, solitaire, c'est un pacifiste sous ses apparences boursières. Il arbitre les incessantes querelles des deux gosses au sujet de l'identité inconnue du père du cadet. Tous trois arrivent dans un village désert.

LA VIE EST UN LONG FLEUVE TRANQUILLE, Comédie d'Etienne Chatiz, avec Benoît Magimel et Valérie Lalande. Dans le nord de la France, vivent deux familles totalement différentes. Les Le Quenoy sont des bourgeois catholiques pratiquants tandis que les Groselle sont des pauvres vivant de combines et de fauches. Josette, infirmière, va provoquer la rencontre de ces deux mondes. Un soir de Noël, il y a douze ans, elle a échangé les nouveaux nés des deux familles. Momo, qui vit chez les Groselle est un Le Quenoy et Bernadette est une Groselle....



A L'AFFICHE

FESTIVAL

Théâtre et politique

L'étrange histoire de Zawad, fils d'Awad

Après un grand succès au Théâtre Mashini à Amman, Zawad walad Awad, de Michield al-Zweidi, pièce en arabe qui traite des élections de novembre 1989, part cette semaine en tournée nationale. Première étape de la troupe: Madaba, où elle jouera les 18, 19 et 20 octobre. Mohammed Dmour, le réalisateur qui participa dès le début à l'évolution de l'œuvre, nous a confié ses impressions.

Le Jourdain: Qu'est-ce qui vous a amené à monter une pièce sur les élections?

Mohammed Dmour: Nous voulions évoquer un certain type de candidat que nous avons observé à cette occasion, Michield à Mafraq (au nord du pays) et moi à Kerak, au sud. Le type à la mentalité pidouille, qui n'a que son intérêt personnel à cœur. En le mettant en scène, notre but est de dire aux électeurs qui confondent encore naïvement une candidature à un poste parlementaire avec une préoccupation sincère pour l'intérêt public.

German interior minister injured in attack by gunman; bullet removed

FREIBURG, Germany (R) — German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble, shot twice by a deranged gunman, had a bullet removed from his spine during five hours of surgery Saturday and was listed in "satisfactory" condition.

"We believe he is over the worst," his brother Thomas told reporters at Freiburg's University Hospital.

"The operation went well, we hope my brother will make a full recovery," said Thomas Schaeuble, a member of the state government in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

An Interior Ministry statement said Schaeuble was hit twice in the attack Friday night. One bullet wounded the right side of his face.

The second entered his chest cavity and lodged in his back. Neuro-surgeons removed it from the spine near the spinal cord, the statement said, adding that the minister was in "satisfactory and stable condition."

Schaeuble, one of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's closest associates, underwent more than five hours of delicate neurological surgery following the shooting late Friday night in his Black Forest constituency of Oppenau, near

Freiburg in southwestern Germany.

The gunman, who also wounded one of Schaeuble's bodyguards, was immediately overpowered and taken into police custody.

The Baden-Wuerttemberg state Interior Ministry said the 48-year-old Christian Democrat, had an initial operation and then underwent the second in the neurosurgery unit.

Schaeuble, tipped as a possible future chancellor, had given a talk on German unity to a group of 280 party members at an in Oppenau on Friday night.

He was leaving to enthusiastic applause when a man wearing a leather jacket fired at him with a Smith and Wesson revolver.

"Just before the door a man jumped up from a table on the left, jumped past the security men and fired at him," said Hans-Peter Junker, a journalist who witnessed the shooting.

A woman who spoke to the minister as he lay bleeding heavily immediately after the attack said in a tearful radio interview:

"I saw Mr. Schaeuble lying on the ground, with a shot here in the back and here near the ears. I said to him 'you mustn't die.' He raised his head to me, looked at

me and said he couldn't feel his feet. He had no sensation in his feet."

The gunman also injured a bodyguard who dived in front of the minister to try to shield him. The bodyguard's injuries were not life-threatening.

"We understand the assailant is a 37-year-old man who was already known to the police from the drug scene and, we hear, had been under treatment for schizophrenia," Interior Ministry spokesman Roland Bachmeyer told journalists.

The federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe told Reuters there was no evidence of terrorist involvement and Baden-Wuerttemberg's Interior Ministry said: "He was definitely working on his own."

In line with normal German practice, police declined to name the assailant, but television identified him as Dieter K.

While German police have concentrated on combating terrorism from extreme leftist Red Army Faction (RAF) guerrillas, Schaeuble is the second leading politician this year to fall victim to a disturbed loner.

Opposition Social Democratic leader Oskar Lafontaine survived a knife attack by a mentally ill

woman who stabbed him in the neck at a political rally in Cologne in April.

The style of both incidents — lunging attacks in full view of an audience — is far removed from the disciplined planning and high-tech stealth of the RAF, which used a sophisticated bomb triggered by an electronic tripwire to murder Deutsche Bank chief Alfred Herrhausen last November.

E. Germans vote in regional elections

People in the East of Germany vote Sunday in elections that will establish federal rule in five new regional states and take the country's pulse less than two weeks after unification.

After decades of Communist-rigged elections and centralist rule, East Germans have had two tastes of democracy this year at March's general election and grassroots local polls in May.

On Sunday, 11.4 million voters in former East Germany elect regional parliaments in five new states — Saxony, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, and Thuringia — after a slow campaign suggesting voter apathy.

Nobel Peace Prize changes with times

OSLO (AP) — The Nobel Peace Prize, to be awarded Monday for the 71st time, has switched from its early character and geographical boundaries to reflect the dramatic global changes of the century.

The award, once the domain of Western peacemakers and statesmen, increasingly encourages human rights or pro-democracy activists around the world.

The changing has been very important: To no longer look just to the Western world but to the whole world," said Gidske Anderson, Norwegian Nobel Committee leader.

She said the 1989 award to Tibet's exiled leader, the Dalai Lama, was an important example of change.

The 1990 winner's name, if there is one, remains a closely guarded secret until Ms. Anderson makes the announcement at the Nobel Institute in Oslo.

Since the first award in 1901, the prize has been withheld 19 times, most recently 1972.

Norway's news media are betting on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Czech President Vaclav Havel, South African anti-apartheid champion Nelson Mandela or Chinese pro-democracy activist Chai Ling.

"I always find it a little amusing," Ms. Anderson said of the media speculation, which is often off the mark.

Nominations for 74 individuals and 26 organisations were received before the Feb. 1 deadline.

Ms. Anderson would not say if the 1990 award would be surprising.

"But there is always someone who will criticise the choice. It's perfectly natural. There are a lot of opinions in the world," she said.

Nobel Institute Director Geir Lundestad said the biggest change in the prize has been its geographic distribution.

Before 1960, only the winner — Argentina's Carlos Saavedra Lamas in 1936 — was from outside North America and Western Europe. But six of the past 10 winners were from other parts of the world.

Lundestad said the institute is seeking consultants "in regions where we are weak: Asia, South America and Africa."

The prize was founded by Alfred Nobel, a Swede who hoped the terrible power of his invention — dynamite — would force the world to disarm. It is always awarded in Oslo on the Dec. 10 anniversary of his death in 1896.

No one knows why Nobel picked Norway for the peace prize. The awards for science and literature are made in Sweden.

Nobel's will said the peace prize should recognise those who had arranged peace conferences, negotiated disarmament or encouraged brotherhood between nations.

The reason for the violence was unclear, but it appeared to be disagreements between two fac-

Vietnam war hero, Le Duc Tho, dies

BANGKOK (AP) — Le Duc Tho, the Vietnamese Communist revolutionary who won but refused to accept a Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating a ceasefire to the Vietnam war, died in Hanoi early Saturday.

The Foreign Ministry in the Vietnamese capital confirmed Tho's death but gave no further details. Official accounts say he was 79.

The shared the Nobel Prize with then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, with whom he had negotiated the Paris peace accords of 1973. But the turned down the honour, saying peace had not yet come to South Vietnam.

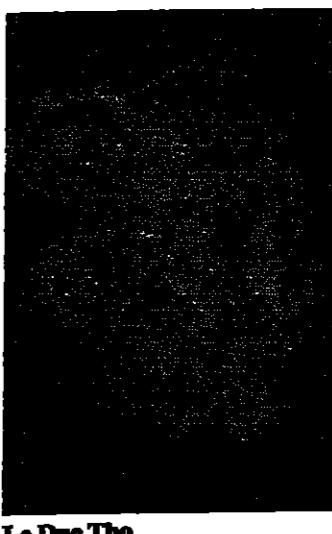
The guns fell silent two years later, when Communist forces finally defeated the U.S.-backed Saigon government and unified the country. Tho, however, said nothing about the prize and sank into a behind-the-scenes role.

The tough hardliner, one of the organisers and theoreticians of Communist revolution in Vietnam, remained in the all-powerful politburo after 1975 and was believed to have had a key role in Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in late 1978.

But in 1986, at the party's sixth congress, he was removed from the politburo as aging veterans were replaced by more liberal leaders seeking economic reform.

Western diplomats have speculated that in recent years Tho's power had ebbed but that he remained an important figure in the conservative ranks of the party. His official position was as an advisor to the party's Central Committee.

Still in his teens, Tho became involved in left-wing labour and political movements and helped organise several strikes and riots in the Hanoi area.



Le Duc Tho

Last month, Vietnam awarded Tho the Gold Star Order — a significant honour — for his more than 60 years of political activity. He was praised for his "undaunted, staunch and indomitable revolutionary spirit."

Until the end, Tho kept parts of his life from the public domain, as did many revolutionary leaders of his generation. There are even several different versions of his birthday.

By some accounts he was born of poor parents in a village about 96 kilometres south of Hanoi. But other Western biographical sources say his father was a civil service official of middle rank in the French colonial administration.

Still in his teens, Tho became involved in left-wing labour and political movements and helped organise several strikes and riots in the Hanoi area.

S. Korean police clash with angry protesters

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Riot police fired tear gas Saturday to block a street march by thousands of angry protesters leaving a rally of more than 100,000 dissidents and opponents of the government.

About 20,000 people waving banners and shouting "down with (President) Roh Tae-Woo" were blocked from marching toward downtown Seoul by riot police about 4 kilometres from the park where the protest was held.

Police fired volleys of tear gas to disperse radicals and dissidents hurling firebombs and chunks of cement pavement torn from the sidewalks.

"Disband Defence Security Command," protesters shouted as thousands of other marchers clicked flashlights and cigarette lighters on and off in the dark in a show of protest and unity.

Protesters are demanding the dissolution of the Security Command military intelligence unit, which has conducted illegal and widespread spying on more than 1,300 civilians.

Violence also erupted inside the park as the rally ended when some protesters hurled rocks and bottles toward the podium.

Another group of protesters attacked a truck carrying about 20 members of the splinter Democratic Party.

The reason for the violence was unclear, but it appeared to be disagreements between two fac-

tions of opposition parties attending the rally.

Many of those attending the rally left the park peacefully as thousands of riot police guarding streets and subways watched from a distance, apparently in an attempt to avert violence.

A resolution was adopted at the rally unanimously calling for Roh to overhaul military intelligence, disclose all facts regarding its abuse of power and immediately end political surveillance.

"We will launch a widespread civil campaign in alliance with all democratic forces for the ouster of the Roh regime to end military dictatorship and realise complete democratisation," the resolution said.

Kim Dae-Jung, head of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, has been expected to speak, but doctors said his health had deteriorated after six days of no food and he was not strong enough to appear.

Aides said the 66-year-old Kim, a two-time presidential candidate, had lost about 6 kilograms since his fast began and he suffered stomach cramps. He underwent routine tests at a hospital, they said.

Kim launched his hunger strike last Monday to demand reforms from the government and call attention to the scandal involving the security command.

KGB, Communist Party behind E. European revolution — defector

LONDON (AP) — The Soviet KGB helped spark last year's revolutions in Eastern Europe to put pro-Gorbachev, reform Communists in power, former KGB double agent Oleg Gordievsky said.

But the covert intelligence officers and the Soviet leadership never expected the outpouring of anti-Communist fervour which they were helpless to stop, he said in an interview Friday.

"The KGB looked to Gorbachev to provide the dynamism and discipline necessary to break out of the Soviet Union's economic stagnation and establish a stable correlation of forces with the West," according to a serialised version of "KGB: The Inside Story," which began publication Saturday in the Times of London.

"In the months before (Communist Party General Secretary Konstantin) Chernenko's long-awaited death in March 1985, the KGB put great care into briefing Gorbachev in a way that would allow him to impress the rest of the politburo with his grasp of Soviet and world affairs.

"His election as general secretary in March 1985 was not, of course, due wholly or even mainly to support from the KGB. But the centre (the KGB's Moscow headquarters) saw the election, nonetheless, as a major victory," it said.

Gordievsky, who worked as a double agent for 13 years until he

defected to Britain in 1985, did not say where he learned about the alleged KGB involvement in Eastern Europe. But he regularly goes to the United States for meetings with U.S. government officials and international analysts and is a consultant of the journal "Intelligence And National Security."

Gordievsky said he advises the U.S. government.

The book's co-author, Cambridge University historian Christopher Andrew, has reportedly interviewed every defector who has left the KGB.

Gordievsky began working as a double agent for the British while posted in Copenhagen in the early 1970s, after the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia pushed him to act on his growing disillusionment.

He became one of the top KGB agents in Britain until he was recalled to Moscow and questioned about his loyalty to the Kremlin. The KGB officer's defection sparked a tit-for-tat expulsion of 31 Soviet and 31 British diplomats, trade representatives and journalists.

The book also tells of unsuccessful KGB efforts through political contacts and the news media to prevent the re-election of former U.S. President Ronald Reagan for a second term.

The centre told its residencies (branches) in the United States to begin planning to thwart Reagan's bid for re-election in

November 1984," it said.

"Although arms control negotiations were still going on in Geneva, there was, it was claimed, no chance of agreement. Any other American president, Democrat or Republican, would therefore be preferable to Reagan."

"American residencies were instructed to acquire contacts on the staff of all possible candidates and inside both parties."

It did not explain how they planned to try to manipulate these contacts to stop Reagan being re-elected, but added: "Simultaneously, residencies throughout NATO were told to popularise the slogan 'Reagan means war.'

"Residencies around the world found it easy to claim credit, frequently undeserved, for many of the anti-Reagan articles which flooded the world's press."

Gordievsky, interviewed in a London hotel room, said he misses his wife and two daughters, who have not been allowed to leave Moscow.

"I would enjoy every hour of my life here," he said. "But without the family I have a pain in my heart all the time."

U.S. President George Bush, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and former U.S. President Ronald Reagan have all appealed to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to allow Gordievsky's family out of the Soviet Union, Gordievsky said.

COLUMN 8

Men take to the track for a good cause

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick (R)

— There will be no shame in being short and fat in Canada's Atlantic provinces. That is the day of the fourth annual short fat guys downhill run in 13 cities across the region. Participants will be bussed to starting points at the tops of hills, then huff and puff down mile-long (1.6-kilometre) courses, which will have hot dog stands halfway down in case anyone gets hungry. "People run in costumes and some are dragged down in bathtubs," said organiser Gordie Myles, who stands five feet, 10 inches tall (1.78 metres), weighs 212 pounds (96.4 kilograms) and boasts "it's all in my stomach." Myles said he dreamed up the "marathon" because he was tired of fund raisers designed for athletes. "I sold my friend — who's 5-foot-6 and 270 pounds (1.68 metres and 122.47 kgs) — that we should have a run for guys like us, short and fat." Organisers hope to raise more than \$150,000 dollars (\$128,200) for the Children's Wish Foundation, an organisation that grants wishes to terminally ill children. There is no rule stating that participants must be short and fat, but Myles said more than half of the 2,000 people taking part will probably be overweight.

Diana caught speeding

LONDON (R) — Police caught Britain's Princess Diana driving at nearly twice the speed limit near her central London home,

and gave her a warning but no ticket. Police said Thursday Princess Diana, wife of heir to the throne Prince Charles, was followed along a road near Kensington Palace Monday by a motorcycle policeman who clocked her Jaguar XJS travelling at 55 miles per hour (88 kph) in a 30 miles per hour (48 kph) zone. "The policeman followed the car, which entered Kensington Palace, and had reason to give a verbal warning. No further action is anticipated," a police spokesman said. Prince Charles's sister Princess Anne was last month charged with speeding twice in one week near her home in Gloucestershire, southwestern England.

Monk called to ward off evil spirits

BANGKOK (R) — Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhaven has called in one of his wife's favourite Buddhist monks to ward off evil spirits from his office. Acham Uttama sprinkled holy water at government house and the cabinet's meeting room in a special ceremony, the Nation newspaper reported Friday. The prime minister, under pressure in recent weeks from the army and squabbling cabinet ministers, has denied rumours of a cabinet reshuffle before he leaves for Europe next week.

World's oldest bird reconstructed from fossil

CHICAGO (R) — The world's oldest bird, a tiny sparrow-like creature that appears to be an evolutionary link to dinosaurs, has been reconstructed from a Chinese fossil 135 million years old, U.S. scientists said Thursday. University of Chicago researchers said they were able to resurrect the creature's likeness from a fossil found in a farm field in China's Liaoning province in 1987. "If you saw this bird perched in a tree it would probably appear modern, with flying and perching abilities virtually identical to today's birds," said paleontologist Paul Sereno. But Sereno said the as yet unnamed creature — with a pelvis like a dinosaur and clawed talons along its wings — represents a clear intermediary step between the dinosaur and birds of today. The bird is 10 million years

Economy

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1990 9

Hungary says E. Europe caught in vicious circle

THE HAGUE (R) — Hungarian Prime Minister Jozef Antali said Friday East European nations would be doomed to poverty and instability unless they could attract foreign investment.

Antali told reporters that East European countries were caught in a vicious circle. "The world expects stability in order to invest, but at the same time without investment the region will not be stable," he said.

"It is in the interest of all of Europe that these (Eastern) countries become stable and reconstruct their economies. Otherwise social conflict will cause real problems and the process of poverty will continue," he pointed out.

Antali visited the Netherlands and Britain seeking to extend economic ties between Hungary and the European Community.

Hungary, relatively well off compared to other East European countries, will have a current account deficit of \$1.5 to \$2 billion next year and its inflation rate is nearing 50 per cent, according to the Hungarian Economic Research Institute.

Meanwhile, Jacques Attali, head of the newly founded European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BERD), will in 10 days time present major shareholders with his vision of how the organisation will help rebuild Eastern Europe.

Judge orders Kodak to pay Polaroid \$0.9b

BOSTON (R) — U.S. photography giant Eastman Kodak was ordered Friday to pay almost \$1 billion to Polaroid for infringing on its instant photo patents to make a four-part strategy outlining his objectives at a meeting from Oct. 22 to 24, 1990.

The amount was a quarter of what Polaroid had been seeking since it won the case against Kodak five years ago and much less than what market experts expected it would be.

But at \$905 million, it was believed to be the second largest damages judgment in U.S. corporate history, dwarfed only by the \$10.3 billion award to Pennzoil Co. against Texaco Inc. in a dispute over the takeover of another oil company.

Analysts said the decision will likely give shares in Kodak a strong boost when trading resumes Monday. But they were divided on what affect the instant photography business.

In a nearly 200-page decision, U.S. district judge David Mazzoni ruled that Polaroid suffered losses of nearly \$250 million when Kodak infringed on its instant photography patents in developing its own instant camera in the 1970s.

The total award also reflects interest and royalties.

A different judge ruled in 1985 that Kodak violated Polaroid's patents, forcing Kodak out of the instant photography business.

Gorbachev orders protection of property rights

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, in a move apparently aimed at protecting the vast holdings of the Communist Party, ordered police and prosecutors Friday to take steps again mass confiscation of property.

Gorbachev issued a decree declaring anti-constitutional the "illegal confiscation of material and monetary values and other property belonging to individuals, labour collectives and other proprietors."

It said illegal confiscations and "encroachments on the property of individuals" had been increasing recently.

The measure was clearly aimed at authorities in the Baltic republics and the Ukraine who have adopted, or are considering, measures giving Communist Party property to local institutions.

The decree, using language rarely found in the communist lexicon, said the inviolability of property "maintains the stability of the economic, social and political situation in the country during this difficult stage in its development."

It ordered the national government and prosecutors to take steps to ensure protection of property. The interior ministry was told to "take under protection, if need be, the items of state and collective property in case they are threatened with illegal confiscation."

Following Lithuania's declaration of independence in March, security forces occupied several party buildings in the republic after authorities transferred them to other institutions.

Authorities in Estonia, which has also declared its intention to leave the Soviet Union, have been discussing the nationalisation of party property.

And at least one Ukrainian local authority has engineered such a transfer, the latest sign of the party's loss of prestige after the introduction of multi-party politics this year.

Oil shock sends U.S. wholesale prices soaring

WASHINGTON (R) — The shock of higher oil prices rippled through the U.S. economy in September, sending wholesale inflation soaring, the government reported Friday.

It brought a weak economy to the brink of recession.

Analysts warned that huge energy price rises since Iraq's takeover of Kuwait were only starting to be felt, which left federal policymakers effectively hamstrung because stimulative lower interest rates might aggravate a dangerous round of future increases.

A record 20.6 per cent climb in petrol prices last month helped propel the producer price index up 1.6 per cent, the steepest monthly rise since January following a 1.3 per cent jump in August, the Labour Department said.

The same surge in prices at the petrol pump contributed to a 1.1 per cent increase in retail sales in September after a 0.4 per cent fall in August, a separate monthly report from the Commerce Department said.

Car sales rose as dealers offered incentives to clear out left-over 1990 models.

Though sales were artificially boosted by more expensive petrol, the pickup in overall business showed consumers were not yet completely cowed by rising prices, analysts said.

"Taken together, these two indicators of course put another roadblock in the way of Fed easing," said Robert Dederick, chief economist for Northern Trust Co. in Chicago.

The Federal Reserve Board, or Fed, is the U.S. central bank that controls credit partly through its ability to raise or lower interest rates. Bringing rates down normally boosts economic activity.

But the Fed's public commitment to restraining inflation makes it hard for it to make credit easier while consumers continue to spend.

The Bush administration, which has in the past urged the Fed to bring rates down, offered a relatively rare endorsement of the central bank's steady course.

"We think the Fed... is on the right course," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said, adding the producer price rises last month were a cause for concern.

If wholesale inflation continued at the September pace, it would result in an annual rate of 20.9 per cent, the Labour Department said. Economist Allen Sinai of Boston Co. and Economic Advisers Inc. said such a steep rise was "horrendous" and it was only starting.

"The flow-through process for oil prices rises is three to nine months, which means inflation is going to remain quite high for a long time," Sinai said. Inflation is likely to climb above 10 per cent by the final three months of this year, he added.

In all likelihood, the U.S. economy entered recession during August, even if sales rose and even if initial estimates of total goods-and-services' production for the third quarter published later this month do not show it, Sinai said.

"It looks like, feels like, walks like a recession," Sinai said.

There has not been a recession, defined as back-to-back quarters of shrinking goods and services output, since 1981-82, but most economists foresee at least a mild one beginning at the end of the year.

Traders control nerves

Oil prices stay near \$40 a barrel

LONDON (R) — Nervousness before Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's broadcast to the world's children, and another weekend wondering if a Gulf war will start, held crude oil close to \$40 a barrel in late European trading Friday.

"We're a little jumpy waiting for Saddam's speech. It may be to mark Iraq's children's day, but I think he'll find a slightly older audience," an oil trader with a large U.S. commission house in London said before the scheduled broadcast.

In his speech, which held little new, Saddam said he held West-

ern leaders responsible for the death of any Iraqi child from lack of food or medicine because of the U.N. embargo.

Traders took this to mean Iraq had no intention of quitting Kuwait.

In late European trading prices were down almost \$1 from some crude, after recovering from falls in the Far East.

These declines stemmed from a combination of a report from the British Broadcasting Corporation that tensions in the Gulf were easing, and a U.S. television report quoting senior Pentagon officials as saying the U.S. was

not planning a strike against Iraqi forces this month or next.

The broadcast from Baghdad overshadowed statements from French, British and Italian leaders which gave varying views of how close the Western allies were to going to war.

The market was earlier unsettled by the shooting in Cairo of Egypt's parliamentary speaker by two gunmen. This latest sign of unrest in the Middle East were quoted at \$39.55, down 95 cents.

The futures market had Brent at \$39.55 for the November contract of London's International Petroleum Exchange, down 18 cents on Thursday's settlement price.

Alitalia doubles Airbus A321 order to 40 planes

TOULOUSE, France (R) — Italy's national airline Alitalia Friday doubled to 40 its order for the Airbus A321, the latest version of the West European passenger jet. Alitalia signed a contract to buy 40 of the fly-by-wire planes and took out options to buy a further 20 in a deal worth 5.8 trillion lire (\$5.1 billion). Its decision to choose the Airbus A321 over its U.S. rival, the Boeing 757, brought to 131 the number of firm orders for this twin-jet airliner built by a consortium of European aerospace companies based in Toulouse in southern France. The Airbus A321 is a stretched version of the present A320 model. It will carry 180 passengers on short to medium haul routes and is due to enter service in 1994.

Worldways Canada suspends operations

TORONTO (R) — Canada's largest charter airline, Worldways Canada Ltd, has suspended operations citing dramatic increases in the cost of jet fuel.

The airline, which had been suffering from financial problems for several months, shut down late Thursday after fuel suppliers insisted on cash payments.

Worldways said in a statement that it was "temporarily suspending all flight operations" from the close of business Thursday.

"This decision was arrived at

following very intensive negotiations over the last several weeks in an effort to alleviate the cash-flow crisis currently facing the airline due to the dramatic increase in jet fuel prices. Worldways fully expects to resume operations within the next few weeks," the airline said.

Worldways officials declined to elaborate on the statement, but local newspapers reported that about 1,000 employees would be laid off.

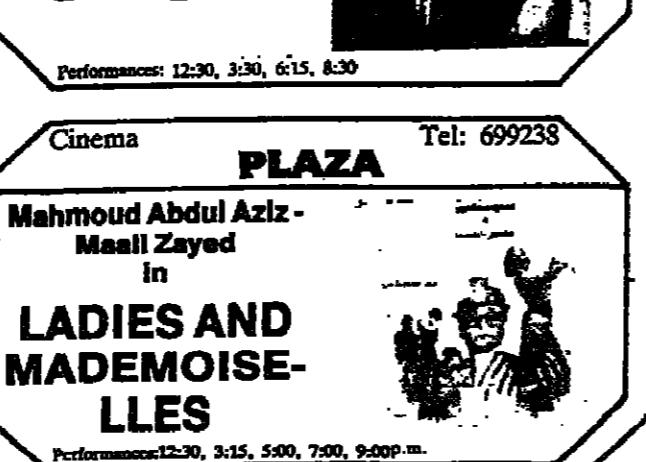
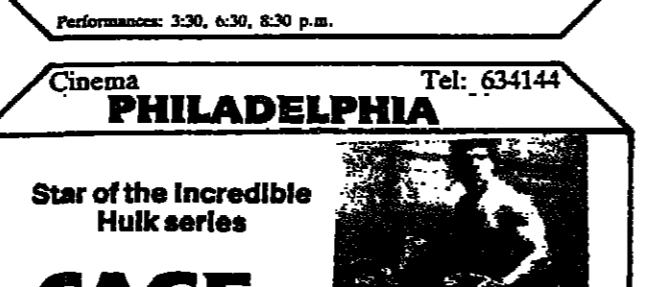
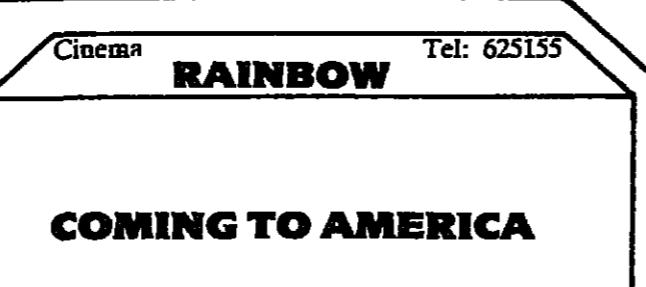
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AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, October 13, 1990		Central Bank official rates			
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell		
U.S. dollar	651.0	655.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	504.3	507.3
Deutsche Mark	1280.9	1285.8	Danish krone	379.1	381.4
Swiss franc	422.7	427.7	Swedish crown	115.4	116.1
French franc	265.3	269.3	Italian lira (for 100)	57.1	57.4
	127.5	128.3	Belgian franc (for 10)	207.4	208.6



British inflation nears 11%

LONDON (AP) — Higher oil prices propelled Britain's annual inflation rate up to 10.9 per cent in September, its highest level in more than 8½ years.

Although inflation is peaking, the worse-than-expected figures for September suggest that the decline will not be as fast as had been hoped, economists said.

Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major told reporters the inflation rise was "where we thought it would be."

"A bit of a shock," is the way Ian Harwood, an economist at the London investment firm Warburg Securities, described the news.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday inflation "will soon begin to decline." Linking the pound to Europe's currency system this past Monday "will reinforce our own financial discipline against it," she said.

Britain has the worst inflation rate among the major industrialised nations despite Thatcher's efforts. She has said fighting inflation is her no. 1 economic priority.

Thatcher, speaking at the conservative Party's annual confer-

ence, said that "signs are clear" that the government's high interest rate policy is working. This allowed the government to announce a cut in base rates by one percentage point to 14 per cent this past Monday, she said.

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Retail prices rose 0.9 per cent in September from the previous month. The government blamed a sharp increase in gasoline prices to an average of £2.51 (\$4.55) a gallon from £2.13 (\$4.20) in August.

There also were price increases in a wide range of other goods and services, it said.

"September will be the peak," Harwood said. "The bad news however, is that the unexpected robustness (in the underlying rate) means the fall in the rate will be less than expected."

Gwyn Hache, an economist with James Capel and Co., said what was worrisome was that non-oil prices rose more than expected.

Although Harwood expects inflation to fall below 10 per cent by the end of the year, he said forecasts that it will fall to five per cent or lower in 1991 are proving optimistic.

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